The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3904. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Rumors About the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Discussions on the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendments.

A Bill to Appoint Two More Military Cadets from Each State.

The Death of Mr. Lovejoy Announced in the House.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The First National Bank of Washington has received authority to receive subscriptions to the ten-forty loan.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of National Banks authorized up to to-day is three hundred and forty-seven, with a capital of $45,500,000.

A BANKRUPT BILL IMPROBABLE.

It is the impression of the Committee on Bankruptcy that no Bankrupt Bill will pass this session. There is considerable opposition to it on both sides of the House.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. GRANT's visit here yesterday is understood to have had connection with the change in the command of the Army of the Potomac. The pressure upon the President in favor of the removal of Gen. MEADE is of such persistence that he can no longer disregard it. The belief gains grovnd among certain not very well-informed persons that Gen. HOOKER is to be Gen. MEADE's successor. The consolidation of the Third Army Corps with the others created much dissatisfaction among its officers and men. they claim to have won the reputation of the fighting corps of the Army of the Potomac, having participated in every battle fought by it. HOOKER's and KEARNEY's divisions, which did most of the hard fighting on the Peninsula, and in other battles fought by that army, belonged to the Third Corps.

A SENATORIAL DEBATE.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, replied to the speech of Senator WILKINSON, made some days since in vindication of the President from the charges preferred against him by Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. SHERMAN got quite out of temper because the Senator from Minnesota had, in his speech, proved, or tried to prove from the record that during that Congress he (Mr. SHERMAN) had advocated the policy of employing slaves of loyal masters as soldiers in our armies, compelling them to fight to save their country, and remanding them back to Slavery again after the war was over. Mr. WILKINSON replied forcibly, proving, or trying to prove, clearly from the record, that it ill became Mr. SHERMAN to reprove the President for his backwardness because he had been more radical than the Senator himself. He also asserted that there was an organization to defeat Mr. LINCOLN at all hazards, and that Mr. SHERMAN's speech was in aid of this design. On the whole, it was thought that Mr. SHERMAN got the worst of the debate.

THE FLORIDA REVERSE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will in their report completely exonerate President LINCOLN from all responsibility for the recent defeat in Florida. The evidence adduced clearly shows that he neither ordered, counselled, or was cognizant of the movement that so disastrously culminated at Olustee.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF COL. DAHLGREN.

From information received through various reliable sources, it is now known that the exact place in which the body of Col. DAHLGREN was buried was a matter of public notoriety in Richmond. There is hardly a doubt but that when OULD made an excuse for not complying with Admiral DAHLGREN's request, suggested on the ground that the place where the body was interred could not be found, he deliberately stated what he knew to be false.

THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Louisiana, takes place to-day. The number of delegates to be elected is one hundred and fifty, representing a population of three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty nine. The orders governing the election are so framed as to secure full freedom of the ballot-box.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 28.

GEN GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived in this city from the front yesterday, and was engaged in a consultation with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. HALLECK last evening, and left for the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning.

The General has established his headquarters at Culpepper, eight miles in front of Gen. MEADE.

During the absence of Gen. GRANT from the city, Capt. GEORGE R. LEETE, A. A. G., will have charge of the Headquarters.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution, a list of special agents of the Treasury, their field of operations, pay and emoluments, from which, it appears, that, under the act of March, 1864, twenty-seven supervising and special agents have been appointed, some with salaries of $5, and others with $6 a day, and 10 cents a mile for trivel, in no case to exceed $5,000 in full; under the act of the 7th of July, 1862, to further provide for the collection of revenue, ten special agents, some with salaries as above; one at $1,200, J. R. DILLON, at Nashville; one at $4,500, THOMAS P. MAY, at New-Orleans; thirteen under the act of March, 1863, for the collection of internal revenue, at similar salaries, including one THOMAS BROWN, for the Pacific coast, at $9 per day, and 10 cents per mile.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

In a letter to the Navy Department from Commander PREBLE, of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, dated off Funchal Roads, Modena, March 1, he says the *Florida* succeeded in getting to sea, and he will follow her at once, though hopeless of catching her out of port. Had the *St. Louis* been a steamer he would have anchored alongside of her, and, unrestricted by the twenty-four-hour rule, his old foe could not have escaped him. The *Florida's* crew is made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portuguese, with a few Englishmen and only one American. "My men were wild to fight," he adds, "and I drew the shot from my guns the day she came in, fearing that in their excitement they would fire into her without orders, and break the neut[illegible] of the port."

THE PATENT HAT-BODY CASE,

The Supreme Court has disposed of the great hat-body cases of BURR against DURYEA and others. Three suits in chancery had been brought upon the patents of HENRY A. WELLS, O. B. TAYLOR and HOPKINS for improvements in hat making machinery. The cases were argued a month ago by Messrs. STOCKTON, KELLER and GIFFORD, of New-York, for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. GEORGE HARDING and C. PARKER for the defendants. The opinion of the court was delivered to-day by Justice GRIER in favor of the defendants in each of the three cases, deciding that the Boyden machine was no infringement of either WELLS', TAYLOR'S or HOPKINS' patents. The opinion is very long and able, and reviews the whole art of hat making, and the law on the subject of reissued patents. It is considered the most important opinion on patent law ever decided in the court.

STEAMERS WANTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department is in want of new side-wheel steamers of the following dimensions: Length, 150 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth, 9 feet. Persons having such vessels for sale are requested to send particulars and price to the Navy Department.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

No decision was announced to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Quicksilver Mining Case.

THE INDIANS.

The delegation of Indians in town this morning called on the Secretary of the Interior for a consultation in regard to the treaty made last Fall with them by Gov. RAMSEY.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

INCREASE OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., (Union,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for giving Revolutionary soldiers an additional bounty of one hundred dollars, which was passed.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill, enabling the people of Nebraska to form a State and maintain a Territorial Government.

CONCENTRATED FEED FOR ARMY ANIMALS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the use of concentrated feed for horses and mules in the army.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CADETS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill relating to the Military Academy at West Point. This bill authorizes the appointment by the President of two additional Cadets for each State represented in Congress — residents of the State wherein appointed, having served honorably two years in the army, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty years old, and selected according to merits and qualifications.

PAY OF PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) reported a bill relating to the compensation of Pension Agents, which allows them, for clerk-hire and office-rent, five hundred dollars for the disbursement of fifty thousand dollars annually, and two hundred and fifty dollars additional for every additional fifty thousand dollars.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy how many ordinary seamen have been transferred from the military to the naval service. Adopted.

ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House then took up the special order, viz: the joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to forever prohibit Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) said that without stopping to inquire into all the causes which led to the present rebellion and had brought on the country all the distress, desolation and death which had followed in their train, he could safely assume that they chiefly sprang from Slavery. If a large party in the country attribute the cause of our difficulties to the impertinent interference of philanthropists and fanatics in the Northern States with an institution in the South, which did not concern them, he replied, had there been no such institution to interfere with, there would have been no such alleged impertinent interference. Had there been no Slavery in the South, there would have been no Abolitionists in the North. If it be said it was the determination of the South to rule the Government in the interests of Slavery, and failing in that, to set up an empire of its own, founded on Slavery as its chief corner-stone, which led to the rebellion, he replied that without Slavery there could have been no such foundation on which to build. If the freedom of speech and of the press, so dear to freemen anywhere and in all times, and cherished especially in this time of war by those opposed to the Administration, have during all our lives been denied, as in a large portion of the Republic, it was Slavery which demanded it. If the halls of this Capitol have resounded from our earliest recollections with the strifes and contests of sections, ending sometimes in blood, it was Slavery which almost always occasioned them. No superficial observer of our history, North or South, of any party, could doubt that Slavery was at the bottom of our present troubles. Our fathers who framed the Constitution regarded Slavery as an evil, and looked forward to its early extinction. They felt the inconsistency of their position, while proclaiming the equal rights of all to life, liberty and happiness. Hence, they refused to permit the word "slave" to be incorporated into the Constitution, lest future generations should learn from the instrument itself that it had once existed. The history of the last seventy years had proved that the founders of the Republic were mistaken in their expectations that Slavery would be abolished, and Slavery, so far from gradually disappearing, as they anticipated, had so strengthened itself that in 1860 its advocates demanded the control of the nation in its interests; failing in which, they attempted the overthrow of the Government. At first there was a disinclination on the part of the Executive to interfere in any manner with Slavery; and orders were issued and executed driving back to the assistance of the enemy slaves who escaped to our lines. Congress, however, in obedience to popular sentiment, at an early day took action against this policy. At the July session, 1861, an act was passed forfeiting the owner's right to any slave whom he should permit to be employed in any shape in aid of the rebellion. This act, efficiently enforced, would have freed large numbers of slaves, but it was never executed. At the regular session of Congress, convening in December, 1861, Congress passed another act, making free all slaves who should come within our lines, be deserted by their masters, or who should come under the control of the United States authorities. It was a long time before slaves escaping to our lines were protected, and longer still before they were organized to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. In fact, it was more than a year after the passage of the act demanded by the public voice before any considerable number of persons of African descent were armed, and even now a much less number are in the field than might have been by the adoption of more energetic measures on the part of those charged with the execution of the laws. The constitutional authority of Congress to pass acts giving freedom to the slaves of rebels alone has been questioned by some, though they are believed to be fully sustained by the usages of nations, and the decisions of courts. These acts of Congress, if efficiently executed, would, during the progress of the war, have emancipated most of the slaves, for they belonged to persons who have in some way aided in the rebellion. The power exercised by a Commander-in-Chief, as such, must be a power exercised in fact, and that beyond his lines where his armies cannot go, his orders are mere *brutum fulmen*, and can neither work a forfeiture of property nor freedom of slaves. All these laws and proclamations giving to each the largest effect claimed by its friends, are ineffectual to the destruction of Slavery. The laws of Congress, if efficiently executed would leave remaining the slaves belonging to loyal masters, which, considering how many are held by children and females, not engaged in the rebellion, would be no inconsiderable number, and the President's Proclamation excepts from its provisions all of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and a good part of Louisiana and Virginia—almost half the Slave States. If, therefore, we would get rid of Slavery, and make our land in fact what we have long claimed for it in name—the "land of the free," some more effective measure must be resorted to than has yet been adopted. Some had supposed that this could be accomplished by an act of Congress declaring Slavery abolished everywhere. But the power to pass such an act was denied by others, and it was difficult to see how it could be maintained. It was asserted by some that this power might be exercised as incident to the war power, which was conceded to exist in the Federal Government. What is the war power? It is the power to raise and support armies, and use them against the common enemy. Under this power slaves, as well as freemen, may doubtless be put into the army; enemy's property may be taken and his slaves set at liberty. But what right does this give to free the slaves of loyal citizens in loyal States? None, surely, unless it is a necessity to the raising and supporting of armies and carrying on the war. Congress had authority to draft, and had passed laws for that purpose. If it had not done so, power to do it exists, and there can, therefore, be no necessity to free all the slaves in the land in order to raise armies. Nor is it necessary to free them in order to carry on the war. It might be a convenience to do so, and may be asserted that, incidentally, such an act would aid in suppressing the rebellion. So it might be said that if Congress were to pass a law limiting the price of wages in the land, no State mechanic or laborer should receive for his services more than five cents a day, the effect would be to encourage enlistments and prevent desertion, as well as to save money to the Government, which would then be able to raise troops at less expense than at present; yet who would pretend that Congress possessed authority to pass such a law? The only effective mode of ridding the country of Slavery is by constitutional amendment, forever prohibiting its existence within the jurisdiction of the United States. This amendment adopted, and not only does Slavery cease, but it can never be established by State authority, or in any other way, than by again amending the Constitution. Whereas, if Slavery should now be abolished by act of Congress or proclamation of the President, assuming that either has the power to do it, there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent any State from again re-establishing it. This change of the Constitution will also relieve us of all difficulty in the restoration to the Union of the rebel States when our brave soldiers shall have reduced them to obedience to the laws. And he was rejoiced to believe that this amendment would have a large support from what are known as the Border States. Being recommended by two-thirds of each House of Congress, is it unreasonable to expect its ratification by three-fourths of the States? We now have thirty-five States, and acts have passed to create two more (Nevada and Colorado.) These, added to those we already have, make thirty-seven States. To ratify the amendment, will therefore require the affirmative votes of twenty-eight States. There are now twenty-one free States, including Nevada and Colorado, soon to be admitted. Add to them Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, and you have twenty-eight, the requisite number to carry the measure. I have assumed that all the Free States will adopt the amendment. It is now very generally conceded that Slavery is a divine institution. The few in the Northern or Free States who attempt to uphold it do so on constitutional grounds, denying the authority of the Government to interfere with it; but none of these persons deny or can deny the power of the people to amend the Constitution in the mode prescribed by the instrument itself. If, then, they shall oppose an amendment for the abolition of Slavery, it will not be because to abolish it in that form is unconstitutional, but because it is not right, or, if right, not expedient. I am sure that the passage of this joint resolution by two-thirds of each branch of Congress, and its ratification by the people, will not of itself suppress the rebellion and restore peace to the country. That can only be done through the agency of our brave soldiers. At no period of the war have the Union armies been more formidable than at this moment. They are soon to be hurled, under the inspiration of a master mind, with irresistible force upon the enemy. This ought, in my judgment, to have been done long ago, and saved to the country hundreds of millions of treasure, and the hundreds of thousands of patriotic lives which have been sacrificed. It is the large rebel armies, of which there are but two, which are to be overcome, and then the rebellion will be substantially ended. But instead of looking back and mourning over the mistakes of the past, let us remember them only for the lessons they teach for the future, forgetting the things which are past. Let us press forward to the accomplishment of what is before us, making sure by the concentration of our gallant soldiers under the successful hero of the West, of the speedy destruction of the rebel armies; and when that is accomplished, the Union will be restored, constitutional government maintained, universal peace established, and prosperity restored will be added unto it.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) answered the speech of Mr. WILKINSON, made some days ago, in which he charged him (SHERMAN) with inconsistency on the Anti-Slavery question, to which Mr. WILKINSON briefly replied.

After a short colloquy between the two, Mr. WILSON addressed the Senate on the pending question.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) in the course of his remarks, said that Slavery in America, though upheld by interests, customs and usages, trenched about by inhuman statutes, and hedged around by passionate, vehement and unreasoning prejudices, is fast crumbling to atoms beneath the blows rained upon it by a liberty-loving and patriotic people. But let the Anti-Slavery men listen to no truce—to no compromise—to no cry for mercy. Let them now be as inflexible as justice—as inexorable as destiny. Wherever and whenever a blow can be dealt at the vitals of the retreating fiend, let that blow be struck, in the name of the bleeding nation and of the "dumb toiling millions bound and sold." A truce with Slavery is a defeat for the nation—a compromise with Slavery is a present of disaster and dishonor, and a future of anarchy and blood. Mercy to Slavery is cruelty to Liberty. The death of Slavery is the annihilation of the rebellion—the unity of the Republic—the life of the nation—the harmonious development of republican institutions—the repose, culture and renown of the people. Though riven and shattered by the storms of the stupendous civil war it inaugurated, Slavery still battles for existence and dominion, with the reckless audacity of that desperation which sees with clear vision its impending doom. Though waning in power, Slavery still retains in its grasp vast masses of men in the loyal States, ready to do its bidding, and presents in its defences a rampart of three hundred thousand gleaming bayonets. These masses must be won over to the gathering hosts of freedom, or utterly routed. That rampart of steel must go down before the advancing legions of the Republic ere Slavery sinks into the grave that knows no resurrection. Let not the Anti-Slavery men of this age forget that the founders of the Republic believed that Slavery would wither and die beneath blended rays of the Christian and democratic institutions they founded. Let them not forget that slavery was then a mendicant pleading for forbearance and mercy—for a little time to hide itself from the gaze of that humanity it outraged and dishonored. Let them remember, too, how it deluded and deceived our fathers, and from a feeble mendicant became the master of the Government and the people, until it consummated its crimes by the inauguration of the revolution to blot the North American Republic from the muster-roll of nations. Let them also remember that masses of our countrymen have been, still are, its pliant instruments, ready to execute its decrees. Let them remember that hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, in the loyal States, since Slavery raised the banners of insurrection and sent death, wounds, sickness and sorrow into the homes of the people, have resisted and still continue to resist any measure for the defence of the nation, if that measure tended to impair the vital and animating powers of Slavery. They resisted the act making free the slaves used by rebels for military purposes; the confiscation of rebel property; the freedom of the slaves of rebel masters; the abolition of Slavery in the capital of the nation; the consecration of the Territories to free labor and free laboring men; the Proclamation of Emancipation; the enlistment of colored men to fight the battles of the country; the freedom of the black soldier who is fighting, bleeding, dying, for the country, and the freedom of his wife and children. And now, when war has for nearly three years menaced the life of the nation, bathed the land in blood, and filled two hundred thousand graves with our slain sons, these men, of the loyal States, still cling to the fallen fortunes of the relentless and unappeasable enemy of their country and its democratic institutions. They mourn over the expiring system in the Border Slave States, and in tones of indignation and of anguish, they utter lamentations over the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the policy that is bringing the rebel States back again, radiant with freedom. The past, with its crowded memories of the development and power, corruptions and crimes of Slavery—the present, with its lessons to be read by every eye—all demand that the Anti-Slavery men of United America should seize every occasion to trample down every vestige of Slavery. Let them swear it—write it upon the lids of their Bibles—engrave it upon their door-posts, and proclaim it in the face of earth and heaven, that the barbarous, treasonable, man-dishonoring and God-defying system of human Slavery in America shall perish utterly from the face of the Republic; that its supporters, apologists and sympathizers shall never more guide the councils of war, or wear the honors of the emancipated, disenthralled and regenerated nation. Engraving on every rood of the vast territories of the Republic, in letters of light, "Slavery shall be forever prohibited"—obliterating Slavery and annulling the slave-code in the Capital of the nation—decreeing under the "war power" more than three millions of bondmen in the rebel States, "thenceforward and forever free"—proclaiming the emancipation of the slave by the fiat of the nation the instant his name is on the muster roll of the defenders of the Republic—has riven and shivered the slave system into broken and dismembered fragments, and that huge and ghastly system now lies prostrate in the convulsive throes of dissolution. National legislation, Executive action, judicial decision, may still further degrade and humble the now impotent system that once, in the pride of power, gave law to republican America. The hideous Fugitive Slave Act still blackens the statutes of this Christian land, reminding us of the degradation and humiliation of our country when the heel of the slave master was on its neck. Justice, humanity, self-respect and decency, all demand that the lingering infamy shall be obliterated from the page it blackens. The decree of emancipation, too, shall be enforced and sanctioned by measures of legislation; the colored soldiers who are fighting our battles with unsurpassed devotion and heroic courage, should be entitled by law to receive the pay and emoluments of other soldiers of the Republic, and their wives and children should be made free by act of Congress, and placed under the protecting care of the country for which their husbands and fathers are perilling liberty and life on the battle-fields in spite of the merciless ban of the rebel chiefs. But the crowning act in this series of acts for the restriction and extinction of Slavery in America is this proposed amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the existence of Slavery forevermore in the Republic of the United States. If this amendment shall be incorporated by the will of the nation into the Constitution of the United States, it will obliterate the last lingering vestiges of the slave system, its chattelizing, degrading and bloody codes, its dark, malignant, barbarizing spirit, all it was and is, everything connected with it, or pertaining to it, from the face of the nation it has scarred with moral desolation, from the bosom of the country it has reddened with the blood, and strewn with the graves of patriotism.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. NORTON, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Slavery in the States and Territories.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GEORGE THOMPSON REFUSED THE USE OF THE HALL.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) reported a resolution granting use of the hall of the House of Representatives to the Washington Lecture Association for the 6th of April, for the delivery of a lecture by Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, late a member of the British Parliament, the proceeds, after paying expenses, to be distributed among the families of the District of Columbia soldiers.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion of Mr. HOLMAN was adopted by the following vote: yeas 63, nays 40.

SERVICES AND CLAIMS OF STATE TROOPS.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with any information in his possession with reference to the claims for service rendered by State troops at any time during the present war, stating the amount of service and amount of claims.

ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a joint resolution, proposing a new article to the Constitution, which, when ratified by the requisite number of States, shall be valid, as a part of the Constitution, namely:

Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is forever prohibited in the United States and all the Territories, and so much of article 4, section 11, of the Constitution, as refers to the delivery up of persons owing service or labor, escaping into another State, is annulled.

Mr. HOLMAN objected to the second reading of the question.

Accordingly the question recurred "shall the resolution be rejected?"

This was determined in the negative by a vote of 38 against 69.

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Clay, Cravens, Eldridge, English, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Indiana, Herrick, Holman, Knapp, Law, Marcy, Morris, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Sweat, Winfield, Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, Jenkes, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Moorhead, Morrill, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Smithers, Spalding, Stevens, Thomas, Tracey, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Wasburne of Illinois, Webster, Whaley, Wilson, Windom.

The Speaker announced that the question now recurred on the second reading.

Mr. HOLMAN raised the point that the vote not having been a two-third one, as required, the result was, in effect, the rejection of the proposition.

The Speaker overruled Mr. HOLMAN's objection.

The propositions was then read a second time.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the latter part of his proposition, namely:

To annul the fugitive slave feature.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the other part of the proposition.

THE DEATH OF MR. LOVEJOY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) in announcing the death of his colleague, Mr. LOVEJOY, said he was great in the leading of his life, great in his convictions, great in the elements of his character, great in courage, and great in his abiding and ever-living faith in the ultimate triumph of the eternal principles of right, justice and humanity. Early impressed with convictions on the subject of Slavery, he pursued them with unswerving fidelity, in the face of danger, obloquy and reproach. The tragic fate of a beloved brother quickened his natural abhorrence of Slavery. In the advancement of the great idea of his life, no dangers daunted, and no labors tired. The heated denunciations of partisans, the ridicule and clamor of the vulgar, and the threats of the cowardly and the base, failed alike to turn him from the great purpose of his life. If he did not live to see the end of that stupendous struggle which was to establish the great problem which he had spent his life in working out, like Moses he saw the Promised Land, bright and beautiful, as the last object upon which his expiring eyes fell. He had served his country and his constituents with distinguished ability and usefulness. As a legislator, he was wise, intelligent, practical, vigilant and independent, and above all, he was incorruptible. He has been spoken of as a public man, but who shall speak of the virtues which adorned his private life? Who shall speak of him as a husband! father! friend! neighbor! citizen! He was so genial in his intercourse, of a sympathy so quick and ready, so kind, so affectionate and so generous, that there seemed combined in him all those qualities which challenged the love and admiration of those who knew him best, and which disarmed the resentment of his enemies, and endeared him to the hearts of his friends.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) had known the deceased as a fearless and bold advocate of his opinions, always vigorously pressing on to accomplish those ends which he thought best to promote the interests of his country and race. His late colleague was of extensive scholarly acquirements, possessing high forensic power, and always formidable in debate. Although he and the deceased differed in opinions, in their personal intercourse nothing ever occurred to disturb their mutual good feeling.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said Mr. LOVEJOY was so clear in his perceptions, and so forcible in his diction, that nobody could misunderstand him. His great heart was ever alive to human freedom. He was not afraid to vindicate the right anywhere; and was not ashamed to unite in the same worship and kneel at the same altar with the oppressed. The only regret is that he did not live to see peace and union restored, and universal emancipation in his native land.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) remarked that though his colleague did not live to see the end of Slavery, he had witnessed its death throes. He was kind and good, a good neighbor, a friend of the weak and oppressed. The panting fugitive from the lash of the overseer found ready relief, and was pointed by him to the Northern Star, and sent on his way rejoicing.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem) said: After the friends of the deceased had strewed the bier with roses made fragrant by their affections, he paid his tribute of respect. He spoke of Mr. LOVEJOY as a prompt and ready debater and a vigorous thinker. What he believed he expressed, and was at all times prepared to defend his positions.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Mr. LOVEJOY died in his district, in the immediate neighborhood of his home, attended in his last days by mutual friends. No public man had more admirers in Brooklyn than their brother. His efforts to suppress the rebellion were paramount to all other considerations. He was social, genial, kind and outspoken. In these degenerate days, when corruption stalks abroad, might it be said of each of them now here, as it could be said of the deceased, he was an honest man. He (ODELL) would profit by the lesson here presented of the shortness of life, and desired that all might so live as to gain a title to "that inheritance which is incorruptible and fadeth not away."

Messrs. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) NORTON, of Illinois, (Union,) DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) and ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) severally paid their tribute to the memory of the deceased.

When the usual resolutions of condolence and regret were passed, and a committee of three appointed, consisting of Messrs. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, RICE, of Maine, and ROSS, of Illinois, to superintend the removal of Mr. LOVEJOY's remains from Brooklyn to Illinois, at half-past three o'clock the House adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

In the Court of Appeals to-day:

No. 16. WILD, administrator, &c., *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company is still on. Mr. JOHN K. PORTER for the appellant; JOHN H. REYNOLDS for the respondents.

The Day Calendar for Tuesday, March 29, 1864: Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25½, 27, 28, and 31.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Admiral Porter's Report of the Capture of Fort De Russey.

Admirable Conduct of Our Forces.

Advance of the Army of the Frontier.

NORTHERN TEXAS SOON TO BE OCCUPIED

Particulars of the Rebel Attack on Paducah.

Dispatches from Fleet-Captain Pennock.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21, 1864.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated Fort De Russey, March 15, gives the following particulars of the taking of that stronghold:

The gunboats arrived at Simmesport at noon, and found the enemy posted in force about three miles back. The *Benton* landed her crew, and drove in the pickets.

The army came along in about half an hour more, and landed next morning, taking possession of the enemy's camping ground. That night Gen. SMITH concluded to follow them by land, while Admiral PORTER proceeded up Red River with all the gunboats and transports. In the meantime the *Eastport* had reached the obstructions, and with the vessels that kept pace with her, commenced the work of demolition on the formidable barricade on which the rebels had been employed five months. They supposed it impossible, but our energetic sailors, with hard work, opened a passage in a few hours. The *Eastport* and *Neosho* proceeded to the fort, which at that moment was being surrounded by the troops under Gen. SMITH, who had marched from Semmesport. A brisk musketry fire was going on between the rebels and our own troops, and they were so close together it was difficult to distinguish the combatants. The *Eastport*, which had opened her battery, fearing to injure our own men, ceased firing, when our troops proceeded to the assault and carried the place. In a few minutes, and with small loss, 250 prisoners, eight heavy guns and two field pieces fell into our hands, and all the munitions of war. The main body of the enemy, 5,000 strong, under the rebel Gen. WALKER, made their escape.

Admiral PORTER says the whole affair has been well managed. The troops made a splendid march and attack, and the officers in command of the gunboats and transports have shown great zeal and industry in getting up the river and through the obstructions which the rebels deemed impassable.

In the recent attack on Trinity by the gunboats, a number of negroes who were captured by the enemy in a recent attack upon Goodrich's Landing were recaptured.

FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, March 26.

The old Army of the Frontier, now the right wing of the Army of Arkansas, under the command of Gen. THAYER, left here yesterday for the South. The troops are in fine spirits and will soon be in Northern Texas.

All the troops in this department are said to be moving.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The following dispatches have been received by the Secretary of the Navy:

CAIRO, Saturday, March 26, 7 P. M.

At 3 P. M., yesterday, the rebels made an attack upon Paducah, and the steamers *Peosta*, *Pawpaw* and *Fort Hindman* at once opened fire. Capt. HICKS holds the fort. The front part of the city is destroyed, our shells setting fire to the houses on the levee. A brisk cannonading was continued until about 10 P. M., when the rebel fire ceased. The attack may have been renewed this morning

Our dispatches are received by boat; telegraphic communication having been destroyed. The fort made a desperate resistance.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, March, 26.

I have just received information that the enemy are in full force in front of Paducah. A flag of truce was sent in by them to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which was refused. They twice demanded a surrender, saying they would give no quarter if refused. Gen. FORREST has 500 prisoners from Union City. Reinforcements are going forward. There is no danger of a surrender.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Paducah is safe. The rebels left at midnight.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Information has been received that the rebels have retreated from Paducah. The rebel loss is 300 killed. Their number of wounded is unknown.

FORREST's force is said to be 6,500 men, with six cannon.

The rebel Gen. A. P. THOMPSON is reported killed.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28.

Gen. FORREST had about 7,000 men in the attack on Paducah. His line of battle was 2½ miles long. The fight lasted all the afternoon. Four assaults were made on the fort en masse, each of which was repulsed with great slaughter to the enemy. The gunboats fired 600 rounds.

A large portion of the town is in ruins.

The rebels plundered the stores and carried off horses during the fight. Forty convalescents in the hospital were captured.

FORREST sent a flag of truce to exchange prisoners, but Col. HICKS declined.

Three hundred rebel dead lie in front of our fort. Gens. HARRIS and BURBAGE were with the rebels.

Boats from Paducah at noon yesterday report all quiet. The citizens are rebuilding the town. Several women were killed during the fight. Our loss was 14 killed and 45 wounded.

The *Peosta* and *Pawpaw*, tin-clads, were the gunboats which participated in the late battle at Paducah, opening fire simultaneously with the fort on the enemy's advance into the city, and rendering invaluable service throughout the engagement.

After being once repulsed in the attack on the fort, FORREST sent a communication to Col. HICKS, demanding the surrender of the fort, troops and public stores, promising that if the demand was complied with, our troops should be treated as prisoners of war; but if he was compelled to storm the fort they might expect no quarter.

Col. HICKS replied that he was placed there to defend the fort, which he would do, and peremptorily declined to surrender.

The enemy then made a second and third assault upon the works, but were repulsed each time, with heavy losses.

The rebels then broke lines, formed in squads, occupied the houses and kept up a fire until late in the evening, when they were driven away, our artillery making the buildings too hot to hold them.

On their way into the city the enemy fired the railroad depot, which was consumed, and toward evening they burned the Quartermaster's building and the steamer *Dacotah*, (not the *Arizona*,) on the marine railway. They plundered the stores of an immense amount of goods, and took all the horses they could find. Some merchants have lost from $2,500 to $5,000.

Early the next morning, the rebels again appearing, Col. HICKS burned all the houses within musket range of the fort. The enemy, however, made no advance, and after asking for an exchange of prisoners, which was declined, they retired in the direction of Columbus.

Toward the end of the battle it was discovered that our ammunition was nearly exhausted; when Col. HICKS ordered that when it gave out the fort would be defended with the bayonet as long as a man remained alive, which determination was received with hearty cheers by all the troops. The negroes in the fort, 220 in all, fought with great gallantry.

All was quiet at Paducah yesterday, our forces being engaged in burying the dead.

The enemy had six small cannon. About fifty buildings were burned, including the hospital, gasworks and some of the finest residences in the town. The Custom-house, Post-office and Continental were not injured.

Our troops consisted of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, Col. HICKS, a battalion of negroes, and one regiment, (name not yet known.)

One hundred and twenty recruits from Minnesota arrived to-night, en route for Little Rock. The Thirty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Indiana veterans have arrived on their way home from Memphis.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 28.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Chattanooga containing the following intelligence:

"The rebels are in very strong force on our front at Dalton, and they have 3,000 cavalry this side.

Deserters report that Gen. Bishop POLK is reinforcing Gen. JOE JOHNSTON's army.

Gen. LONGSTREET's cavalry, under Gen. MARTIN, has arrived at Marietta, Geo.

Numerous deserters are still coming in.

The rebels are moving up their artillery from the rear.

Our army is in splendid condition."

Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 28.

JAMES S. THOMAS was unanimously nominated by the Radicals, to-day, for Mayor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FILLEY. The election takes place on the first Monday in April.

Brig.-Gen. EWING has been assigned to the command of the District of St. Louis, in place of Gen. FISK, transferred to the command of the District of North Missouri.

Cotton market dull; receipts 350 bales. Flour excited for super, single extra higher; sales at $5 75 @$5 90 for the former, and at $6 25 for the latter. Wheat buoyant at $1 37½@$1 40 for prime, $1 46@$1 48 for choice. Corn dull; sales at 97c.@$1 06. Oats opening at 88c. Pork stiff and advancing; sales at $21 50@$21 75 for country mess.

A

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

[EIGHTH ARTICLE.]

I.

The last of this series of papers brought the review of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Report down to the safe and secret evacuation of Yorktown by the enemy—an act which Gen. McCLELLAN attributes to the siege preparations which he had occupied a whole month in making, but which there is now little doubt was much more powerfully prompted by the menacing position of McDOWELL'S corps at Fredericksburgh.

On the "discovery" of the withdrawal of the rebels on the morning of the 6th of May, Gen. STONEMAN, with his cavalry Corps and four batteries of horse artillery, was sent in pursuit. He was followed by HOOKER'S Division of HEINTZELMAN'S Corps. Subsequently the divisions of KEARNEY, COUCH and CASEY (of SUMNER'S Corps) were sent forward. STONEMAN came up with the enemy's rear-guard at Williamsburgh, where a defensive line had been thrown up, which, however, it is evident, JOHNSTON was not minded to hold, since his whole army had passed *beyond* Williamsburgh. It was, therefore, simply for the purpose of securing the safe withdrawal of the trains that the rebel rear turned sharply on STONEMAN at Williamsburgh; and, it being found that Union infantry supports were coming up, LONGSTREET'S division was actually ordered *back* to that point. It was between his command and the divisions of SUMNER'S and HEINTZELMAN'S corps that, on the following day, the crude, ill-planned, unnecessary, but, for us, bloody encounter, which figures in history as the battle of Williamsburgh, took place.

Gen. McCLELLAN, in his Report, skims this affair in a few vague touches—a fact that might be accounted for from the circumstance that, not having been personally present at this his first battle, he could know nothing of it from his own knowledge, were it not for the other circumstance, that there are on record dispatches revealing, on the part of Gen. McCLELLAN, motives and moods of mind totally at variance with the representations of his Report. We do not affirm that the fact of their being extremely damaging to his military pretensions could have had anything to do with their omission. We simply submit to the consideration of candid minds to determine what *is* the real motive of a historical deficit otherwise so unaccountable.

Gen. McCLELLAN does not mention, when speaking of the column he "immediately" sent in pursuit of the enemy, that, had he been left to the motions of his own hesitating and cautious spirit, no column ever would have been sent in pursuit at all. It was only after the repeated and united solicitations of several of the commanders had at length succeeded in elevating his mettle up to the point of action, that he assented to a force being sent in pursuit. Before he got it off, however, it was nearly noon of Sunday, and by that time the back of the last rebel had vanished from the walls of Yorktown seven or eight hours ago. In this state of facts, the pursuing expedition gotten up was an ill-judged affair, and could hardly have turned out otherwise than it did.

Common sense, not to say military principles, dictated the one of two courses to be pursued on becoming aware of the withdrawal of the enemy from Yorktown, to wit: either a really "immediate" pursuit, with a light column to take the enemy on the wing and harass his rear—not an "immediate" pursuit after the rebels had had ample time to get everything away and had retired within their secondary defensive line—or else a systematic advance of the whole army, prepared to give effective battle.

He did neither the one nor the other. He did not institute a prompt pursuit, and when at length he consented to follow up, he sent straggling divisions, without unity of command, without plan or purpose, and without promise or possibility of accomplishing anything of value. He had intrusted the chief command of operations in the front to both Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Gen. SUMNER—an assignment not calculated to produce a very harmonious condition of feeling or action. Nothing, in fact, could be more frightful than the confusion and disorder of this ill-planned and headless expedition, both on the march of Sunday and in the battle of Monday. Different divisions of the two corps got foul of each other on the roads, and brigades became separated from their proper commands, and inextricably mixed up. Many of our men straggled off in the woods, not being able to extricate themselves in the darkness, and were captured. The artillery became "stalled" in the mud, and several pieces were lost. On the following day (Monday) the main engagement took place. The battle was utterly without order or *ensemble*. Orders given by one General were countermanded by another. HOOKER, on the left, received the brunt of the rebel attack, could get no reinforcements, though badly pressed, lost out of his division 1,700 men, and was only saved from destruction by the timely arrival of KEARNEY'S command. The right fared equally ill, till HANCOCK made a flanking movement with his brigade, using the bayonet, and finally night put an end to the engagement.

II.

While these affairs were going on in the front, Gen. McCLELLAN had remained behind at Yorktown, for the purpose, as he says, of "completing the preparations for the departure of Gen. FRANKLIN'S and other troops to West Point by water"—a task which, under the circumstances, that is, considering that Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division had remained on shipboard ever since it arrived, for the very good reason that, spite of Gen. McCLELLAN'S calls for reinforcements, *he could not find room on the Peninsula to place what he had*, and that FRANKLIN'S movement was a mere diversion and not the main business on hand, might surely have been intrusted to the General who was to command it. About noon of Monday the Prince DE JOINVILLE and Gen. SPRAGUE went down to Yorktown, to induce Gen. McCLELLAN to come up and take charge of operations which were going so badly for us. When told the condition of affairs in front, Gen. McCLELLAN remarked that he had supposed "those in front could attend to that little matter." After some time, however, he started from Yorktown, reached the vicinity of Williamsburgh, just at the close of the battle, and for the first time came face to face with the actual aspect of the problem there presented.

Now, if one looks into Gen. McCLELLAN'S so-called "Report," with a view to discover what purpose he then and there formed in face of the state of facts at Williamsburgh, he will look in vain.

But it happens that there *are* dispatches in existence which *do* photograph Gen. McCLELLAN'S mind at this period, and as it is our aim to pierce to the historical truth underlying the veneer which he has spread over these transactions, we will tax the patience of the reader so far as to follow with some minuteness the dissection of one of Gen. McCLELLAN'S *unpublished* telegrams.

When, toward nightfall, Gen. McCLELLAN arrived before Williamsburgh, the enemy still held his position there. The troops in the front had been fighting within hearing of McCLELLAN during the entire day, but not under his personal supervision, and he was, for the most part, ignorant of the true state of affairs. He thought that the enemy had a securely intrenched position at Williamsburgh, and had thus opposed his further advance at that time, *and he determined to lose time before Williamsburgh, just as he had done at Yorktown.* This is sufficiently apparent from the following telegram of May 5, which, notwithstanding its great historical importance, Gen. McCLELLAN has *not* seen fit to reproduce:

BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURGH, May 5—10 P. M.

After arranging for movement up York River, I was urgently sent for here. I find JOE JOHNSTON in front of me in strong force—*probably greater, a good deal, than my own*, and very strongly intrenched. HANCOCK has taken two redoubts, and repulsed EARLY'S Brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and 150 prisoners, killing at least two Colonels and as many Lieutenant-Colonels, and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but fear HOOKER has lost considerably on our left. *I learn from prisoners that they intend disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan. My entire force is, undoubtedly, considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who still fight well; but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.*

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen., Commanding.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

This telegram certainly contains some very extraordinary features, remarkably illustrative of the peculiar genius of Gen. McCLELLAN.

He had been "urgently sent for"—as if heavy firing in his front during the day had not been urgently calling him forward from the moment he heard it, without waiting for a summons by special messengers.

He finds JOE JOHNSTON probably, he says, "a good deal stronger" than himself, although he had just manifested his weakness by withdrawing from Yorktown without waiting for an assault.

HANCOCK had made "a real charge with the bayonet," as if to charge the enemy with the bayonet was something surprising to the last degree, and not to be looked for from any portion of his army.

He "fears that HOOKER has lost considerably," because he knew, but knew very little more, that HOOKER had been under heavy fire during several hours of the day, while he was superintending the movement of FRANKLIN'S Division (of McDOWELL'S Corps) up York River.

Having found his advance checked at Williamsburg, he very gravely informs the Secretary of War that he "*will run the risk of at least holding them in check*,"—while what? Why, being checked himself, he will run the risk of holding the enemy in check "while he resumes his original plan"—an indefinite expression, which may refer to either of two plans, that of turning Gloucester, or that of employing regular siege operations, such as he had employed before Yorktown.

And here it may be observed, that while he was employed before Yorktown, the enemy constructed his line of defence six or eight miles in the rear, where Gen. McCLELLAN proposed to consume more time, giving the enemy leisure for the construction of another line still further in the rear, as if he intended to aid the enemy in disputing "every step to Richmond;" the purpose of the enemy, according to information received from "prisoners."

His entire force he represents as "undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels"—a second allusion in the same telegram to an opinion which all the circumstances, even at the time, showed to be unfounded, the enemy having just then precipitately fled from Yorktown, and having been driven immediately afterward by "a real charge with the bayonet"—certainly no signs of superiority on their part.

He says that the enemy "still fight well," although the fighting at Williamsburgh, that very day, was the first that his army had seriously encountered since Gen. McCLELLAN had been in command of it.

And, finally, he concludes the telegram by an evident allusion to the McDOWELL subject of complaint, assuring the Secretary of War that he "will do all he can with the force at his disposal"—language indicating very great, if not extreme despondency, fearfully foreboding the disasters of a campaign just commenced.

This telegram was written at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 5th of May, in which we see, as just intimated, that Gen. McCLELLAN speaks of holding the enemy in check at Williamsburgh; while, in fact, the enemy, as he then thought, had not only checked *his* advance, but was in position behind "strong intrenchments," as he calls them, to hold him in check; and he deliberately reports his purpose of resuming his original plan, the execution of which would have required time, instead of breaking through the enemy's lines.

But what was the true state of the case? This we may see by the telegram of the next morning, to wit, the 6th of May, which was dated at Williamsburgh and addressed to the Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., May 6.

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard-fought action of yesterday. The effect of HANCOCK'S brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left o their line of works. He was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. The victory is complete. * * * Am I authorized to follow the example of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

At 10 o'clock, during the night of the 5th of May, Gen. McCLELLAN formally reports that he will hold the enemy in check, when, in fact, his real opinion was that the enemy held him in check; and he quite distinctly declares his purpose of resorting to measures requiring time to obtain possession of Williamsburgh, when at the moment of writing that dispatch Gen. HANCOCK, by acting in the spirit of the President's recommendation to break the enemy's lines, but without specific instructions from Gen. McCLELLAN, had turned their position, and had actually compassed what Gen. McCLELLAN despaired of accomplishing, except by slow operations. On the morning of the 6th of May Gen. McCLELLAN, passing suddenly from a state of extreme despondency, reports exultingly that the victory of the 5th of May "is complete."

In the state of despondency he exaggerates the strength of the enemy, plainly an excuse for his delay before Yorktown, and sets it down as "considerably greater than his own;" but says he will do all he can with the force at his disposal—when the facts show that the enemy abandoned Yorktown without waiting for an attack, and were driven out of Williamsburgh by a brilliant assault made by troops acting under an inspiration which Gen. McCLELLAN'S extreme "caution" could not altogether restrain.

It is by precisely such manipulation as this—that is, by constantly putting as original motives what were really *afterthoughts*, and by an adroit use of the *suppressio veri*—that Gen. McCLELLAN endeavors to give a false coloring to actions and events. But unfortunately for the success of this operation, there are too many "damned spots" that will not "out" for all his washing.

III.

There are certain observations of a general character to be made, respecting the battle of Williamsburgh, upon which we shall touch with the utmost brevity.

Observation 1. The march to Williamsburgh was the first occasion on which the military organization of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. McCLELLAN, was subjected to a practical test. It revealed many grave defects. Separating what of these were incidental to an army making its first campaign, we still find the greater part of them due to the faulty organization of the army. The horrible disorder of the march is traceable directly to the inefficiency of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff—a point respecting which we would refrain to touch, were it not that Gen. McCLELLAN puts it forth as one of his chief claims to glory in the organization of the Army of the Potomac that he had "organized an efficient staff." The fact is that, in the scientific sense, he had no staff at all; and to substantiate this assertion, and at the same time to show that the confusion of the movements of the army were due to this defect, we quote the opinions of two eminent European military critics. The Prince de Joinville, who was an eye-witness of the battle of Williamsburgh, writes:

"The medley of men and baggage thrown pell-mell into narrow and flooded roads, had fallen into considerable disorder. *In the United States there is no such thing as a Corps of the General Staff.* There is no special branch of the service whose duty it is to regulate, centralize and direct the movements of the army. In such a case as this of which we are speaking, we should have seen the general staff officers of a French army taking care that nothing should impede the advance of the troops, stopping a file of wagons here and ordering it out of the road to clear the way, sending on a detail of men there to repair the roadway or to draw cannon out of the mire, in order to communicate to every Corps Commander the orders of the General-in-Chief."

In the same sense writes Prof. CHESNEY, Professor of Military History, Sandhurst College, England, in his work entitled *A Military View of the Recent Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland:*

"The battle of Williamsburgh exemplifies in a striking manner that entire want of cohesion in the movements of the Federals which has been observed in all their subsequent engagements, *and which may be unhesitatingly attributed to their neglect to create an efficient General Staff.* Each Commander threw his troops against the enemy in such manner, and at such time and place, as seemed to him best, and the unity so necessary to complete success was utterly wanting."

Observation 2. If the battle of Williamsburgh is condemnable in view of the considerations previously presented, it is also blameable as producing a wholly *unnecessary* loss of life. This is put with great emphasis by Gen. BARNARD, then McCLELLAN'S Chief Engineer, who, in his official report, says:

"The battle of Williamsburgh, fought as it was without reconnoitering the position, without concert of action among the different corps and division Commanders, and almost without orders, *was a blunder which ought not to have happened.* We knew of this position beforehand, and we knew it was fortified. We might have been sure, if the enemy made a stand there, that it would be a strong one, for he would be fighting for time to get his trains out of our reach. We fought: we lost several thousand men and we gained nothing. If we had not fought till next day, a battle would, in all probability, have been unnecessary. But, if it had been necessary, we should have had time to bring up our resources, reconnoitered our position, and delivered our attack in such a way that some result would have flowed from it."

Observation 3. FRANKLIN'S water expedition to West Point, to arrange for which Gen. McCLELLAN had remained behind at Yorktown, was a foolish scheme. He tells us its object was to "cut off" the retreat of the rebels. But how he expected a single division of his army to "cut off" an army which he had just told the Secretary of War was "undoubtedly considerably *superior*" to his *whole* force, we are not informed. Detachments like that of FRANKLIN are opposed to military rule and to common sense: they seldom do any good, and when confronted by a vigorous enemy generally finish with disasters. FRANKLIN'S expedition, which KEARNEY characterized as "a most runaway picket fight of ours," fell quite within the rule; the force was chased to its boats with heavy loss, the rebels shouting "Ball's Bluff"—a tragedy which, by the way, it very closely resembled.

In the next article we shall show how even the opportunities presented after Williamsburgh were thrown away, and our army was led into the swamps of the Chickahominy to perish of disease.

"Thus bad begun, yet worse remains behind."

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The California Volunteers and the Navajos in New-Mexico—Rifle Balls vs. Arrows.

FORT SUMNER, NEW-MEXICO, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864.

Correspondence Contra Costa Gazette:

On the 4th day of this month, at 11½ o'clock, the bugle sounded "To arms!—to arms!" which roused every man in camp. Our company was out on a thirty days' scout at the time, only having left six men of the Company (B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers) in camp, but the six were in their saddles in double-quick, and off. The party consisted of one Lieutenant, (Infantry,) and six men of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, three men of Company D, Fifth United States Infantry, twenty-five Apache Indians, and three Mexican citizens.

At ten minutes to 12 o'clock we started down the river Pecos, and soon found the case of alarm. 120 Navajo Indians had been within two miles of the fort and stolen all the Apache horses and mules, and were driving them off as leisurely as they could have had for them. We rode for 12 miles at a brisk gallop, when we arrived at the top of a small ridge, and lo and behold! the whole party of hostile Navajoes were in full sight about one mile below. When we came in sight of the enemy we made a halt, and waited for all the Apache Indians to come up and arrange their arms and tie up their heads for the fight. We, the soldiers, made all necessary arrangements to have our cartridges as convenient as possible, when the word was heard, "All Ready."

It is well known that the Navajos can whip the Apaches (our allied forces) two to one. So the soldiers formed in the centre and the Indians (Apaches) around us, so that the enemy could not see anything but Apaches. We were within 150 yards of them on the full charge, when the signal was given: "To the right and left." The Apaches charged right and left and we in the centre, and the first thing that Mr. Johnny Navajo knew of us we were upon them like a thousand of bricks. The fight commenced simultaneously on right, and left and centre: the Navajos made a stand for one volley from our carbines and they made the air black with arrows for about two minutes, and then they saw so many of their men falling, and none of us, they took to their heels and run for de a life. But it was no go, for we kept close to them, and kept giving them the benent of our breech-loading carbines. Their bows and arrows were like so many straws, for after the first volley we found that we had the long range on them, and we made use of it. Their arrows are harmless over thirty yards, and they had no rocks to get behind, the battle being on an open plain, so that we chose our own distance and gave them fits. The Navajoes gave evidence of great excitement. At the commence of the fight they shot all their arrows over our heads, and after that they never got any chance to shoot us at all. This accounts for the great victory and loss of no men. We followed them six miles, shooting them down on all sides.

Just as the sun was going behind the hill we were ordered to cease firing and return home. We went over the battle-ground and found by the simple rule of addition, that out of 120 Indians we had killed 62. This we call good work, and for which we were complimented by the commanding officer at Fort Sumter.

I will here say, by way of explanation, that the Apache Indians spoken of are a lot of Indians of the Apache tribe, that came in and gave themselves up voluntarily, and are fed at the expense of the Government. They number 480. The go out on all occasions and fight the Navajoes if the soldiers are going; if not, they stay at home. They fight well with the soldiers.

The Poor Whites of Maj.-Gen. Butler's Department to be Taken Care of.

The following order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has been issued in consequence of a large number of poor whites in his Department being without employment:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, FORT MONROE, Va., March, 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—A commission consisting of Capt. GEORGE P. EDGAR, A. D. C., Capt. GEORGE J. CARNEY, A. Q. M., and M. DUDLEY BEAN, Esq., of Norfolk, is hereby appointed for the purpose of carrying for and supplying the needs of the poor white people in Norfolk, Elizabeth City and Princess Anne Counties, who are a charge upon the United States, and employing such as are willing to work and are without employment; and also for the purpose of extending and controling all the charitable associations now extant, or which may be organized. The Post Commissaries and Quartermasters will furnish all necessary aid to the furtherance of the objects of this order, when desired. All orders and summons issued by this commission must be respected and obeyed. The Provost-Marshals will furnish military aid when needed. Reports will be made directly to these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER. R. S. DAVIS, Maj. and Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

—"M. Guizot," says the *Independence*, "has read to the French Academy an interesting fragment from the volume of his *Memoirs*, which is to be published shortly. The extract contains an account of M. Guizot's entry into the Ministry in 1840, and a relation of the conveyance of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. to Paris. M. Guizot, in referring to the profound security which Louis Philippe appeared to enjoy at that period, admits the imprudent confidence which governments often place in themselves."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1435, 806, 805, 1555, 273, 600, 567, 813, 1162, 1158, 46, 1217, 1230, 1092, 1164, 1537, 618, 620, 1126, 1130. *Part III.*—Nos. 1336, 1342, 1344, 1352, 1346, 1354, 1362, 1364, 1368, 1370, 1374, 1380, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1406.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 45½, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 311, 322, 330, 336, 146.

Superior Court.

Before Judge McCUNN and a Jury.

Jonathan P. Bryant et al. vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff.*—Replevin for a stock of jewelry which the plaintiffs claimed under chattel mortgages executed to them by J. H. Sturdy & Co., in February and March, 1860. The mortgages were executed to secure various notes which had been exchanged with J. H. Sturdy & Co. for their notes. The plaintiffs took the property under their replevin papers at the commencement of the suit, and had sold it. The principal questions rose upon the construction of the mortgages, and whether a right of possession rested in the mortgagees at the time the suit commenced. On motion of defendant's counsel the court dismissed the complaint, and the jury assessed the value of the property, in favor of defendant, at $3,350, and damages for detention, $900.

For plaintiffs, B. Cozzens & Todd; for defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel and E. F. Brown.

United States Circuit Court—MARCH 28.

Before Judge SHIPMAN.

Henry C. Sorrenson and Evan Edwards, seamen on board the bark *Lone Star*, convicted of manslaughter in killing the mate of the vessel, Charles Courletta, by beating him on the head with a belaying pin and throwing him overboard, were brough up this morning for sentence. Edwards handed to the Judge the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

To the Honorable the Presiding Judge:

May it please your Honor to take into consideration the few remarks I have to make previous to passing sentence.

I am entirely innocent of the charge imputed to me, and, with your permission, will leave it to the statements of my fellow-prisoner, who knows I had nothing to do with the matter whatever.

On the night when the mate fell overboard I was free from the ship, and sitting in the martingale, under the bowsprit, fishing with a harpoon for porpoises.

In conclusion, I am a young man, a native of England, only nineteen years of age, with a widowed mother in England, to whose support I contribute, along with my only brother; that I am an entire stranger in America, having never been in New-York until the present time, and then being a prisoner, charged with a crime of which I was entirely innocent, the truth of which my fellow-prisoner can fully substantiate.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

EVAN EDWARDS.

The Judge, in passing sentence upon the prisoners, said that they might consider themselves fortunate that the jury only found them guilty of manslaughter, instead of murder, for which they had been indicted, and sentenced Sorrenson to be imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of $100, and Edwards to be imprisoned for a year and six months and to pay a like fine.

Action for an Alleged Conversion of Personal Property—Damages Laid at $10,000.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Joseph Barnard.

Northrup vs. *John G. Veeder and Cornelia Veeckler.*—This was an action to recover $10,000 damages for an alleged wrongful seizure and conversion of personal property. Plaintiff alleged that in September, 1862, he resided at No. 165 West Twenty-third-street, a house leased by him, and which he had furnished in the most elegant manner; that on the 12th of September, 1862, while plaintiff was absent upon business, defendants came to his house and carried away all the furniture, plate, pictures, &c., and also his wife and child, together with a large amount of valuable clothing; that this furniture all belonged to plaintiff, and was not seized under any chattel mortgage or execution. The defendants claim that the furniture was owned by plaintiff's wife, that she was about to commence a divorce suit against plaintiff, and that defendants, who are the father and sister-in-law of plaintiff's wife, removed the furniture and plate at her request. After the examination of one witness, the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Calvin M. Northrup and Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; John Van Buren, John Graham, and Mr. Peck for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... MARCH 28, 1864.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '67	119	100 Pacific M. S Co	227½
15,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.	112½	100 do	b10 228
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	113	100 do	228
55,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	110½	5 do	230
5,000 do	110¼	200 Erie Railway P	111¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 Co.	110	200 do	112
3,000 do	109½	1300 do	112¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, '65. C.	145	2000 Hudson R.	157½
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74. C. Io.	102½	400 do	157
7,000 Trs. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April	113	100 do	156½
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99¾	100 do	s60 155½
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86.	110½	200 do	b30 157
1,000 Ill. Cent. Bs, '60.	100	200 do	b30 157¼
5,000 N. C. State 6s	58½	2000 Harlem R.	b10 157
20,000 Mo. State 6s	74	700 do	109
20,000 M. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	92¾	1000 do	108
5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	75	500 do	107¾
9,000 do	75¾	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	101
1,000 Cal. State 7s	131	500 Reading R.	s30 144
70,000 U. & Miss. C.	64	2200 do	145
50,000 do	65	500 do	145¾
85,000 do	65¾	3000 do	146
10,000 do	b30 66	400 Mich. Cen. R.	147
2,000 Erie 1st M. B.	110	600 do	148
5,000 Er. 3d M. Bs	116½	50 do	148¾
3,400 B., N. Y. & E. 1st	110	200 do	149
2,900 Har. R. 3d M.	104	400 do	149¾
1,000 M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. R.	125	1300 do	150
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	155	100 do	151
6,000 Al. & T. H. 1st. B.	112	100 do	s30 151½
23,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	96	300 do	152
1,000 A. & T. H. In. B.	93	700 M. So. & N. I. R.	117
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B	106	600 do	s30 117
5,000 Chic. & N. W. M.	96	100 do	117¼
1,000 R. & S. J. R. 1st	101	500 Ill. Cen. Full Sh	135
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	97	100 do	b15 135
5,000 do	96¾	300 do	134
$1,000 Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	108	2000 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	150
45,000 M. & Mo. L. G.	77	100 do	b10 150
15,000 do	76¾	800 do	149
10,000 Atl. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Divis.	104	800 do	148¾
4,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	109½	1000 do	148
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	90	500 do	148¾
50 Bank of Com'rce	113	15000 Ill. Cen. C. B. S.	129
50 do	112¾	100 Long Island R.	86
14 Corn Ex. Bank	110	200 Miss. & Mo. R.	83
30 Park Bank	138	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	126
10 Fourth National B.	101	800 do	126¾
700 Canton Co.	71	500 do	127
100 do	b15 71½	500 do	126¾
200 do	s30 70½	300 do	126¾
210 Del. & Had. Ch. Co.	173	100 Cl., Col & Cin. R.	173
9 do	236	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	128
204 Penn. Coal Co.	215	100 do	128¾
20 do	216	100 do	b30 128¾
13 Cum. Coal Pr.	85	30 do	125
100 Cen. Coal Co.	98	900 do	b10 125¾
1600 Quick. Min. Co.	76	3000 Clev. & Tol. R.	151
1450 do	76	500 do	b10 151¼
100 do	b15 76	200 do	b10 151¾
900 do	b10 76	300 do	s10 151
100 do	b30 76¾	200 do	s30 150
100 do	s30 75¾	400 do	151¾
200 do	75¾	400 do	152
300 do	75¾	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	126
200 do	75¾	400 do	125¾
400 do	75¾	100 do	126¾
100 do	s30 74	100 do	s30 125¾
50 Minn. Mining Co.	87	100 do	b15 125¾
50 do	86	50 Chi., Bur. & R. R.	144
100 do	b30 87	600 M. & P. du C. R.	99
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	48	1000 do	82¼
100 Wy. V. C. Co.	100	100 do	b15 82¾
200 do	99	300 Tol. & Wab. R.	72
900 do	98	200 do	71¾
200 Copake Iron M.	17	350 do	71
200 do	17½	50 Tol. & Wab. Pr.	85
200 do	18	100 Pitts. F. W. & C.	146¼
100 Inter. Coal	96	2600 do	146
300 Canada Cop. Co.	10	50 do	145
2000 Mariposa M. Co.	44	500 do	145¾
100 do	44¼	100 do	s60 143
500 do	s30 43	100 do	b10 146
100 Lehigh & Susq. C.	17¾	100 do	b30 146
100 Qts. Hill Min. Co.	28¾	100 do	b30 146
500 do	28¾	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	87
200 do	29	200 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	100
150 Cen. M. Co., Col.	10¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	b30 69½
400 Hope Gold Co.	15	900 do	69¾
2280 N. Y. Cen.	143¾	700 do	69
900 do	144	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	85
300 do	143¾	200 Chi. & Alton	96¾
300 do	143¾	16 do	90
300 do	b10 144	350 Chic. & Alt. P.	100
100 do	s10 143½	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	87
800 Erie R.	125	400 do	86¾
250 do	124¾	100 do	86
100 do	b18 125	100 H. & St. J. R. Pr.	75½
800 do	124¾	200 do	76
300 do	124¾	100 Chi. & Mil. R.	83
100 do	b10 124¾	100 do	89
1800 do	124	50 do	90
1000 do	b10 124		

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	113	200 Reading R.	147
12,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109¾	1500 do	146¾
1,000 do	110	300 do	146¾
4,500 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April	113	200 do	s10 146
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	74	1000 do	146
10,000 do	74¾	300 do	b30 147¾
50,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	65	300 Mich. Cen. R.	148
10,000 do	65¼	100 do	148¾
150 Canton Co.	71	500 do	149
200 do	70¾	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 117
100 Cum. Coal Prf.	83¾	200 do	b10 117¼
100 do	83	400 do	117
50 Quicksil. M. Co.	75¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. S	150¾
200 do	76	100 do	151
100 do	76¾	700 do	152
1300 do	77¾	600 Clev. & Pitts. R.	126¾
200 Pacific M. S. S. C.	228	200 Gal. and Chic. R.	125¾
400 do	229	400 do	125¾
200 do	229½	1000 Chi. & R. I. R.	125¾
400 do	230	500 do	126¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	144	100 do	s30 126
200 do	143¾	200 do	126
200 do	143¾	200 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	88
300 do	143¾	3 do F., Ft. W. & C.	146
300 Erie R.	124¾	1500 do	146¾
800 do	125	500 do	146
2500 Erie R. Pr.	114	100 do	145¾
100 do	b10 114¾	100 do	145¾
500 do	114¾	100 do	s60 144
300 Hud. R. R.	158¾	100 do	s30 142
200 do	b10 158¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	69
100 A. & T. H. R. Pref.	99	200 do	68¾
500 Harlem R.	106	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	84¾
500 do	106¾	500 do	85
600 do	105	300 do	85¾
100 Cle. & Tol. R.	150¾	300 do	86
700 do	150		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

600 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 144¾	600 Cleve. & Pitts R.	126¾
100 do	144¾	200 do	s3 126¾
700 do	b3 144¾	500 do	b3 126¾
200 do	144¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	125
400 Erie R.	s4 125¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	151
2000 do	b3 125¾	500 do	150¾
200 do	c 125¾	900 do	b3 150¾
200 do	c 125¾	200 Chic. & R. I.	125¾
300 do	s3 125¾	600 do	b3 126
20 Erie R. Pr.	117¾	500 Chi. & N. W. R.	69¾
500 do	s10 117¾	200 do	b10 69¾
500 do	117¾	100 do	s10 69¾
1200 do	117¾	500 P., F. W. & Chi.	b3 147
500 do	s3 117¾	500 do	146¾
500 do	s10 117¾	300 do	b3 146¾
600 Hud. R. Rex-d.	157	400 do	b3 146¾
100 do	s3 156¾	100 do	146
500 Harlem R.	108¾	100 M. & P. Du C.	81
100 do	c 108¾	300 do	81¾
600 do	c 108	550 do	82
200 Reading R.	148	400 do	82¼
600 do	b3 148¾	100 T. H. & Alt. R.	98
1000 do	b3 147¾	400 Tol. & Wab.	71¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.	149¾	5,000 O. & Miss. C.	64¼
400 do	c 148¾	10,000 do	c 64¼
800 do	c 148¾	5,000 do	c 64
500 do	b3 148¾	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	84
800 do	148	50 Canton Co.	70¾
200 do	b3 148	100 do	70¾
500 M. S. & N. I. R.	117¾	100 do	71
400 do	s3 117¾	100 Cen. Coal	b3 95
750 do	117¾	2000 Quicksilv. M. Co.	75
100 do	117¾	200 Rut. Marble Co	26¾
200 M. So. & N. I. C. S.	149	700 Q. H. G. M. Co.	b10 29¾
100 Ill. Cen. R.	c 149	200 do	29¾
150 do	149	1750 Mar. Min. Co.	43
200 do	s3 149¾	700 Nashua Cop.	1¾
200 do	b3 149¾	500 Canada Cop. Co.	10¾
200 do	149¾	200 do	s3 10¾
200 do

pose on this subject. Our belief, however, is that the public who subscribe to the Gold-bearing 5 ₱ cents. of the Government, at par, will find themselves quite as well off, in the long run, as by accepting, on trust, the largest prospects of the best of these schemes.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York: Receipts, $964,766 70, including $238,000 for Customs; payments, $1,340,313 52; balance, $33,775,353 47; for 10-40 Bonds, $470,550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 28, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 63 bbls. Ashes, 13,223 bbls. Flour, 640 bbls. and 857 bags Corn Meal, 15,575 bushels Wheat, 39,840 bushels Corn, 10,657 bushels Malt, 30,875 bushels Oats, 4,017 pkgs. Provisions, 1,686 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., at $8 75@87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good demand, at rising prices. We quote: Java, 45c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 38½c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 34c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Strict Middlings, 75c.@76c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, to-day; prices have been less buoyant, and in some instances, a shade easier. The principal holders, however, have not been eager to sell, unless at full rates. Sales since our last 12,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$6 80; poor to choice extra State at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio; shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 40, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60 @$6 80
Extra State	6 90 @ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, snip'g br'ds	7 25 @ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 45 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 35 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @10 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at former prices; sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $7 10@$7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy; sales 450 bbls. extra, at $7@$8 25, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request; sales 45@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Corn Meal is moderately active at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 20 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Total sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, to-day; prices have been quoted lower and somewhat nominal. Sales since our last, 18,500 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 72@$1 74, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 69@$1,72; old do. at $1 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 68@$1 69, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 67, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 63@$1 65, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, at $1 32@$1 33, chiefly at $1 33, for mixed Western, in store, and $1 29@$1 29 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 25@$1 26 ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, at rising prices. We quote Canada at 89½c.@90½c., Western at 90½c.@91½c.; State at 90c.@91c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 4,300 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 52@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,200 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at 18c.@30c. for poor to strictly choice, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 40 ₱ gallon; Tar, $2 3@$2 5 ₱ bbl.; Resin, $3 3@$4 2 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet and somewhat unsettled. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 87½; Linseed at $1 55@$1 58; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 78c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ ₱ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum 31c.@32c., here; Refined do. at 60c.@63c., free, and 50c.@52c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, and is firmer. Sales since our last 5,800 bbls., at $23 75@$24, closing at $24 for New Mess; $22 50@$22 75 or Mess, last season's packing, and $23 for April delivery; $22 12½@$22 50 for two year Old Mess; $24@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$24 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 50 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in firm request, at 13c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 540 packages. Bacon is moderately active, at 11¾c.@14¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 1,000 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Lard is doing better; sales 2,700 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@13¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at uniform rates; sales, 950 bbls., at $16 25@$17 75 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$15 75 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@$29, Choice India, $40@$42 ₱ tierce; sales 200 tierces. Beef Hams, $23@$24 ₱ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter continues in demand, at 38c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 28c.@40c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 15c.@18c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request and quoted firmer. Sales since our last 4,400 hhds., including New-Orleans at 14c.@16c.; Porto Rico 15½c.@16c., and Cuba at 13¾c.@16c., and 1,350 boxes Havana, part at 14¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 15c.@19¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 175,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in more demand and very firm. Sales have been reported of 3,300 bbls. State and Western at $1@$1 03, chiefly at $1 02, and very choice Western at $1 05, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s.; 150 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 1,200 boxes Bacon at 14s.@22s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 25s. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4¾d.; 6,800 bushels Wheat (reported) on private terms, and 75 boxes Bacon at 15s. For London, 150 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.@4s. 3d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s.; 100 tons Logwood at 25s.; 100 bbls. Ashes at 27s. 6d., and 50 hhds. Bark at 30s. For Antwerp, 26 hhds. Bark at 40s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 28, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Charles H. Lilly, for correction of erroneous tax

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners on Cliff-street to have said street paved with Belgian pavement from Beekman-street to John-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Petition of owners and occupants of property for a sewer in Third-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Pastor of St. Lawrence Church for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment on the property of the church for the opening of Madison-avenue from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of owners and occupants of property on Whitehall-street, to permit Henry Gilbert to keep a paper stand in front of numbers sixty one and sixty-four Whitehall-street.

Which was reconsidered, and prayer of the petitioner granted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of James C. Dunn, to be refunded excess of Inspector's fees on work of flagging, etc., of Fifty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of the President and Faculty of the College of St. Francis Xavier for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners to extend sidewalks of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street ten feet.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property-owners to have Twenty-fifth-street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved to reconsider the vote taken at the last meeting, ordering on file the annual report of the Comptroller.

Which was carried.

He then moved that four thousand copies of said report be printed in document form.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by increasing the number to five thousand.

Which was accepted by Alderman Fox.

And the motion was then put and carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Edward C. Donnolly to erect and maintain an iron staircase on the east side of the building owned by him on the northwest corner of Grand and Allen streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John S. Maguire to erect and maintain a shutter box in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty-three Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the wages of all persons employed by the City as laborers and navvy, be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was said over.

By Aldefman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Second-avenue, from one hundred and twenty-third-street, to connect with the sewer in one hundred and twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Water Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars; also, in favor of C. S. Graffula, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for music furnished on the reception of the Russian officers, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins, be built in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, and in Fifth-avenue to a point thirty-seven feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be given to Thomas A. Dunn and Michael McDermott to flag, curb and gutter in front of their premises in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Aldermen Masterson—

Resolved, That the Sixth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-seventh street, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Bromberg to erect an awning in front of his premises number one hundred and sixty-eight Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Gibson to display goods in front of his store, number two hundred and seventeen Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalk so widened for court-yards, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Fifty-second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth-avenues, be set and re-set where necessary, and that the sidewalks be flagged their full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be given to the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company to lay down a six-inch iron sewer pipe from their premises, Number One Hundred and Thirty Broadway, to their own sewer in Cedar-street, the work to be done under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the late Board of Aldermen, complimentary to the President, William Walsh, Esq., and the late Councilmen, complimentary to the President, Morgan Jones, Esq., be engrossed and framed at an expense not to exceed three hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of One Hundred and eighty dollars, for engrossing and mounting resolutions, as per annexed bill, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby requested to have One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue, repaired, and crosswalk laid in Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate and curb Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report to pay bills of sundry persons for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate and curb Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to reset curb and gutter stones in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave East Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Third-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate and grade Fifty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report granting a new truck to Hook and Ladder Company number Nine.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to open Broadway, from Eighty-sixth-street to the Eleventh-avenue, according to law.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report to fit up the building for the Second District Court.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, with apportionment of assessment for paving Fifth-avenue.

Which was ordered on file

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteer soldiers for the fortnight ending March nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving a statement of Treasury Balances March twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the New-York Dispensary, transmitting the seventy-fourth annual report.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of Edmund Jones & Co., for stationery, &c., furnished Committee on National Affairs of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The Xresident, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Haruy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Statement of Bills.

Coaches furnished for the reception of Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers	$446 00
Coaches furnished for Committee on Harbor Defences	285 00
Coaches furnished for funeral of Col. Charles	185 00
	$916 00

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin and Butts, for the amount of the annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Statement of Bills.

Coaches furnished for reception of Duryea Zouaves	$322 00
Coaches furnished for reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments	826 00
Coaches furnished for the funeral of Lieutenant Herbert	187 00
Coaches furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General Strong	228 00
Total	$1,474 00

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of the Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution directing the Comptroller to issue an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to continue and extend the lease of the premises now occupied by Engine Company number Eighteen, for a period of three years from the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at a yearly rent of six hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, the President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of Fortieth-street, be flagged, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also, that curb and gutter stones be set and reset.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved to suspend the present order of business in order to take up for consideration a veto message from his Honor the Mayor, of resolution authorizing the Third Avenue Railroad Company to lay rails in certain streets.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolutions notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Alderman Jones, on leave, presented the following preamble and resolutions relative to the decease of Matthias W. Gooderson:

By Alderman Jones—

Whereas, This Common Council has learned with feelings of profound regret of the decease of Matthias Gooderson, Superintendent of Markets, which occurred on Saturday, the twenty-sixth instant, after a short illness; and

Whereas, We are forever deprived of the companionship of one who, in many relations of life, exhibited those characteristics which endear their possessor to all with whom he became acquainted; he was possessed in no ordinary degree of those good and noble qualities of head and heart that distinguish the good citizen, the faithful public officer, the kind and indulgent husband and father, the obliging friend, the genial companion: and

Whereas, It is the mournful duty of the Common Council, in view of the decease of our lamented friend, to give expression to their sense of the loss experienced by his death, to condole with the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased, and to record their estimation of his value as a public servant, exhibited in discharging the various trusts of a public character confided to his keeping, in the various positions of trust occupied by him in his lifetime; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council do sincerely deplore the loss of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Matthias W. Gooderson, and we offer his relations and friends our sincere condolence in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That as mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning, on Tuesday, the 29th, and that the public offices of the Corporation be closed at twelve o'clock on that day, and that the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings be displayed at half mast, from sunrise until sunset, on the day set apart for the funeral; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and framed, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council, duly authenticated, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by striking out last resolution.

Which was adopted.

Preamble and resolutions as amended adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from further consideration of a petition of J. G. Davison to have lane in Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-streets, named Division-place.

Which was carried.

The petition was then granted.

Alderman McMahon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen McMahon, Shannon, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge Committee on Finance from consideration of a resolution to appoint a Janitor for the Fourth District Police Court.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Fox moved that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, fourth proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

And on motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 7	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manch'r	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
China	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Mar. 30	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Yazoo	April 6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Arabia*, via Boston, close in this City on Tuesday (to-day,) at 5½ P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *America*, via Portland, will close in this City on Friday, at 1¾ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana, the West Indies and Porto Rico, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1¾ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY hotels and first-class boarding-houses.—Summer resorts and watering places, will please notice that they can be well supplied at the shortest notice with housekeepers, seamstresses and nurses; also, first-class cooks and good plain cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, and smart girls for general housework, all with good reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; Protestants and others of all nations and professions. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking, soups and jellies. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook in a small family; has one child she would take with her; understands cooking in all its branches. Can furnish good reference. Call at No. 4 Jackson-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing; is an excellent cook; is neat in her departments; has best of City reference. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, the dairy; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 Clinton-place, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation, in a private family, as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months. Call, for two days, at No. 153 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO YOUNG women want situations, one to do plain cooking and washing and ironing, the other to do plain sewing and chamberwork; both have lived together; or would take care of children. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference. Please call at No. 143 East 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and biscuit. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook; is a good baker and pastry-cook; good City reference. Call at No. 62 West 18th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook who understands her business; no objection to City or country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 62½ West Washington-place, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman of middle age (no incumbrance), wishes a situation to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house; would prefer to be housekeeper to a widower, either in city or country; is a person of religious principles, and a thoroughly practical and economical housekeeper; the highest references. Apply at CHRISTOPHERS', No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as lady's maid or seamstress, to travel or go in the country for the Summer; understands hair-dressing, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; best City references given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employers, No. 250 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing; good reference given. Call at No. 252 Madison-av., between 29th and 40th-sts. Can be seen for two days, from 10 till 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 26th-st. Best City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress. Has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 188 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; can give good references. Call at No. 65 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to assist with the care of children; is a very good embroideress and neat sewer; reference can be produced. Can be seen at No. 95 3d av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation at chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; lived two years in last place; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; can produce the very best of references of ten years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman of good experience in either, or waiting alone; has good City references. Address or call at No. 337 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, with undoubted references from last employers, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young English woman as chambermaid or waitress, and the best of City reference given. Inquire at 447 East 4th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 78 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH GIRL, A seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and hair dressing, wants a situation; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse (a Protestant) a situation in a private family; can take the entire care of an infant from the monthly nurse; a neat sewer; superior references. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; one who is competent of taking care of children, or the entire charge of an infant; the best of reference; four years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 19th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent and respectable Protestant woman as infant's or child's nurse; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 42 Union-square, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, as laundress. She is fully competent of the business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, one as first-class laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as laundress in a private family; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a situation as companion, or as governess, to teach the rudiments of English, and the Spanish language; no objection to go into the country or to travel. Address J. M., Box No. 1,657 Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as seamstress, or to assist in care of children and sew; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present place, for two days, No. 45 11th-st., one door west of 5th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young girl, as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 14 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, THE WORK of a few private families; would also be willing to do plain sewing, to work by the day. Call or address Mrs. DUNNE, No. 6 Union-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT and competent girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and children's nurse; is willing and obliging; wages, $8; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a young woman as waitress or chambermaid; is fully competent; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 22½ East 18th-st., New-York.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; can give three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st., rear building, for two days.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A WELL-disposed, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, with her husband, and child five years old, would wish to take charge of a house for the Summer; one who is capable of it; can give the best of City reference as to her character and sobriety; no objection to the family's washing if required. Call at No. 291 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a thoroughly practical man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its various departments, the management of hot and cold graperies, the forcing of peach and other fruits, the care and propagation of hot-house and greenhouse plants, the forcing of early vegetables; also the planting and laying out of new grounds; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of references. Address J. K. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a first-class practical man; understands the raising and propagating of greenhouse and hothouse plants; also, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, &c; six years' satisfactory references from last employer, is married, with small family. Address J. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man, who understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, to take care of a gentleman's small place;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorlie's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Filles de Marbres.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours—Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippothreatronic Performances.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the dispatches of Fleet-Captain Pennock, from Cairo, to the Navy Department, it appears that the rebels did not get possession of the city, of Paducah, being driven off by three gunboats which laid at that point. Only a portion of the city was destroyed, and that was done by the shells of the gunboats. The rebels lost very heavily, and finally retreated southward. Gen. A. P. Thompson, (rebel,) was killed. Forrest's force was reported at 6,500 men.

Admiral Porter advices the Navy Department of the complete success of the recent movement up the Red River, and the capture of Fort De Russy. He accords great credit to the army, and says both soldiers and sailors displayed great zeal during the expedition.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the rebels are in very strong force on our front at Dalton, and have 3,000 cavalry this side. Deserters report that Gen. Bishop Polk is reinforcing Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Gen. Longstreet's cavalry, under Gen. Martin, has arrived at Marietta, Geo. The rebels are moving up their artillery from the rear. Our army is said to be in splendid condition.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of the 5th of March, says that the Third, Seventeenth. Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirtv-first Louisiana Regiments have been consolidated into one, to be known as the Twenty-second. This gives some idea of the reduced strength of many rebel regiments.

The number of volunteers in the Massachusetts regiments who have reënlisted is 5,564, so far as returns have been received. Reports from the Twenty-ninth Regiment and other detachments of troops will probably swell the aggregate to 6,000, to be counted on the quota of the State.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* learns that several prominent rebels, residing at Berkley Springs, in Morgan County, have been arrested as hostages for the return of Senator Bechtol and Delegate Wheat, recently captured.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces that the Army of the Frontier is in motion, and that its supposed destination is Northern Texas.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Foster reported a bill giving revolutionary soldiers an additional bounty of one hundred dollars, which was passed. A bill was reported to enable the people of Nebraska to form a State and maintain a territorial government. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the appointment of two additional cadets from each State. Candidates must have served honorably two years in the army. The Senate then took up the special order—the resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting Slavery—and Messrs. Trumbull, Wilson and Sherman spoke at length. Adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a resolution to grant the use of the hall to Hon. George Thompson for a lecture, the proceeds to go to the families of soldiers in the District of Columbia, was laid on the table. Mr. Stevens offered a joint resolution embodying a new article to the Constitution prohibiting Slavery and involuntary servitude. A motion to reject the resolution was defeated, and it passed to a second reading. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Lovejoy, and proceeded to deliver a eulogy upon his character. He was followed by Messrs. James C. Allen, Stevens, Farnsworth, Pendleton, Odell, Pike, Ashley, Davis, Norton, Grinnell, Morrill and Arnold, when the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, most of the time was occupied in the consideration of private land claims. Bills were noticed incorporating the Mediterranean Company and amending the Charter of the New-York Life and Limb Insurance Company. The bill authorizing savings banks to make loans to counties in this State upon their bonds was passed.

In the Assembly, reports were presented incorporating the Union Trust Company of New-York, relative to the Brooklyn Docks and the Militia Bills. Bills were passed incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, also incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank, and relative to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The resolutions calling for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and a substitute, indorsing President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, were considered, and the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Common Council, yesterday, passed over the Mayor's veto, the resolution granting to the Third-avenue Railroad Company permission to extend their tracks through certain streets. It is now a law. Resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Matthias Gooderson, Superintendent of Markets. It was resolved to close all the public offices, and to attend the funeral in a body, to-day.

Comptroller Brennan made a highly successful sale of piers and docks yesterday, at the City Hall, on five-year leases from the 1st of May next. Sixty-six different pieces of wharf property were sold, at an advance of $38,914 per year over the present rate of rent. The advance on the North River leases averaged about 60 ℔ cent.

There was no quorum of Supervisors at their session, yesterday. This is only the second time this has occurred "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Wm. Leith, convicted of having forged the trade-mark of Henry Dalley, proprietor of "Dalley's Pain Extractor," and of John J. Brown & Son, the proprietors of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and of selling spurious imitations of these articles, was sentenced by the Recorder to imprisonment for nine months in the Penitentiary.

The Assistant United States Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, has given notice that he will issue to importers certificates of deposit of gold coin, to the credit of the Collector of the port, at a quarter of one per centum below the market value of gold.

On Saturday the office of the Springfield *Republican*, its presses, types, fixtures, &c., were attached to await the result of sundry libel suits preferred by Dr. Gwynn, Gen. Haupt, and others, in which the damages are laid at $50,000.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle trade opened quite brisk Monday morning, with a good stock of beeves on sale. The number up to noon was 4,000 head, and as the Lenten season had closed, butchers bought more freely, paying a little advance on the prices of last week, the best cattle selling at 16c., good bullocks at 15c., and poor at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Sales were rather slack about noon, but improved toward night. The few additions expected to-day will hardly change the market of Monday.

Flour and Wheat were quiet and depressed yesterday. Corn and Oats were in fair demand, and firmer. Groceries, Cotton and Provisions were more active, at buoyant prices. Whisky attracted more attention. Tallow was in good request. Freights were inactive.

The price of gold fell 2¼ ℔ cent. yesterday. The Stock Market was much excited, and the street crowd of speculators was, if possible, more excited than last week. Money, 6@7 ℔ cent.

Santa Ana and the New Mexican Empire.

Among the kaleidoscopic changes which Mexico is now constantly exhibiting, one o the strangest is the sudden emergence of Santa Ana from his obscurity of the last nine years, his flitting a moment as a flaming partisan of the new Empire, and then his equally sudden projection back into the shades. What sent him from his retreat into Mexico at this peculiar time? He says that it was his concern for the welfare of his country, and to strengthen the new Government which he hoped would regenerate it. Why then did those who act in the name of the new Government so quickly compel his departure?

Santa Ana is now sixty-six years old. Probably no public man living has experienced so many vicissitudes in his public relations as he. He commenced his career, while yet a youth, in fighting for Mexican independence from Spain; and fitly followed up that display of patriotism by raising the standard of revolt against Iturbide, who had pronounced himself Emperor. For the first ten or twelve years of the stormy life that followed, he clung to the fortunes of the Liberal party, and was at last elected by it to the Presidency of the Republic. But once in power, he went over to the side of a strong government, and, before his Presidential term expired, abolished the State Legislatures, made an end of the Federal Constitution, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A year afterward, made a prisoner by Sam Houston, his dictatorship ceased. Returning to Mexico in time to be a candidate for the Presidency, he was badly beaten; but yet was intrusted with a responsible military command, and fought the French gallantly at Vera Cruz. Not long afterward, in the distraction of the country, he became Provisional President—then Constitutional President—then fell victim to a liberal revolution, and was banished from the Republic, but only to be recalled when the war with the United States began, to be made again Provisional President, or virtually Dictator. Again banished when that war went against him, again recalled in the revolution against Arista, appointed President for one year, then President for life, with power to appoint his successor; again a victim to revolution, and again banished; and now again he makes his appearance on Mexican soil as the friend of Imperialism, and again is driven away in the name of the very cause he came professedly to promote. His lifehas been full of strange events, but this last seems one of the strangest.

Santa Ana is consistent enough in giving in his adhesion to the new Empire. For thirty years he has maintained, both theoretically and practically, the necessity of a strong Government for Mexico. His adhesion is unqualified, given, as he professes, with his whole heart, and is as complete as language can make it. He takes special care to disclaim all ambition, all personal ends. His language is, "The orders that may emanate from the supreme power I shall treat with the decision and loyalty with which I have obeyed the nation on all occasions. When peace is reëstablished, the country settled to its satisfaction, I shall only ask as a favor that I may be allowed to enjoy in my last days the quiet that I have not been able to secure in any of the situations of my life." The French Commander, in his letters to the Ex-President, announcing to him that he must at once quit the country, assigns no material reason. He avails himself of a mere technicality as a pretext. Of course there can be but one real reason, and that is, a distrust of Santa Ana's professions, and a fear that he will seek to revive his ancient influence in order to commence new revolutions. Santa Ana's past history would abundantly justify any such distrust. He has always been the wiliest and most deceitful as well as the most intellectual of the Mexican leaders. Perhaps the French Commander recalled the fact that it was under similar professions that Santa Anna was allowed by the United States authorities, at the commencement of their war with Mexico, to pass from his exile through their fleet back to his native land. It was the understanding that he would use his influence for the peaceable and immediate recognition of Texas; and yet he was no sooner again on his native sands than he went into the war with all his energy, and become Generalissimo of all the Mexican armies. The action of the French Commander is to be explained only by an apprehension that this treachery will be repeated. It cannot be doubted that Santa Ana would be to Maximilian a most valuable coadjutor, if he were to remain thoroughly faithful and true. With his consummate ability, and complete knowledge of Mexican character, and with the personal hold he still has, in spite of all his reverses, upon the retrograde party, he could not fail, if he were really in earnest, of doing more than any other living Mexican could to strengthen and consolidate the new Government. But the French know him too well to trust him.

The people of the United States regard all these passing scenes in Mexico with great composure. They are far more amused than alarmed; and though occasionally a little surprised at the oddity of some of the follies, have no idea of getting angry. They quietly bide their time.

The Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

In the changes lately made in the Corps Commanders of the Army of the Potomac, though Gen. Pleasonton was relieved from the command of the Cavalry Corps, no officer was nominated to fill the vacant place. We take it this arose from the fact that the military authorities were not immediately able to pitch upon the proper man for this important and peculiar command.

It is now announced, though not yet in official form, that Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to the position. Gen. Sheridan, we believe, belonged to the dragoons in the old service, but his reputation during the present war, which is a very distinguished one, has been gained as Commander of a division of infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland, and the appointment will take the public by surprise.

It is matter of note, that although the service now possesses a considerable number of more than respectable leaders of horse, we have no one of such preëminent distinction in this sphere, as to be spontaneously indicated as the fit head of all the cavalry of so great an army as that of the Potomac.

Among those who have given good account of themselves, we count Pleasanton himself, Gregg, Grierson, Averill, Kilpatrick, Stanley, Custer, Stoneman, Johnston, and possibly two or three others: but without in the least wishing to depreciate the ability or the services of these several officers, we believe we are justified in saying, that not one of them has yet proved himself to be up to the mark of what, judging largely and from a historic standard, we can account a first-class cavalry leader. John Buford came the nearest to it, if he did not actually snatch the laurels; but for him, alas! all the laurels of war are now turned to cypress and ashes. Saunders, also, in the operation to check the advance of Longstreet on Knoxville, handled his cavalry in a style which, though little adapted to win the cheap applause of the multitude, displayed the highest talent in this arm; but, unhappily, the exploit that taught us all he was and showed us what we might have hoped from him, was that in which he was lost to us forever. Then there was the *preux chevalier*, the glorious, gallant Kearney, the ideal of a cavalry leader—but 'tis vain to recall these memories!

The qualities, mental and personal, that go to the composition of a first-class cavalry leader are peculiar, and their combination in full perfection is rare, and hence it is that there are in military history but few of this order, though the famous leaders have performed with this arm exploits that would be incredible, were they not vouched for by indubitable testimony. These qualities are quite as much of the temperament and the blood as of the intellect. Officers of artillary and engineers, and, to a certain extent, of infantry, are *made*, but a great cavalry officer is *born*, not made. In the twenty years of the greatest wars of France we count but three—Kellermann, Ney and La Salle. The chief reason of the rarity of really great cavalry commanders is undoubtedly because there are so few Generals who combine the two absolutely essential requisites—the administrative and the active faculties. One of excellent administrative powers takes good care of his cavalry; but, too much occupied with this thought, does not dare to launch them upon the enemy, and they become useless on the day of battle. Another, always ready to lead them into action, takes so little care of them during the campaign that they perish of want before they see the enemy—a fault with which, according to Marmont, Murat is to be reproached.

The service in which most of our cavalry officers have gained what fame they have, has been in the class of expeditions called *raids*—a kind of operation which depends entirely on its character, whether it is of very high value or absolutely valueless, or worse. When well-planned and executed—like that of Grierson, last year—when they penetrate the enemy's country, cut his communications, destroy his depots and stores, &c., they are of immense service; but when of the species of which we have lately had an example or two—when aiming to take a fortified city covered by a great army—they are not very hopeful. They are apt to be effectual in nothing but destroying horses, and a few such expeditions can easily use up the finest cavalry corps ever raised. When, again, they are managed with such incredible weakness as was the expedition lately intrusted to Gen. Smith, for the purpose of coöperating with Gen. Sherman's advance, they only serve to show how the finest-planned enterprises can be baulked by the inefficiency of incapable men; for it now stands historically demonstrated that the operations of Sherman failed of their main object, in great part on account of Smith's failure to make good his part of the programme.

But though we appreciate at their full value well-planned and vigorously executed raids, a General of Cavalry should be something more than a mere raider. He should know how to bring into play this magnificent arm in the great part assigned it on the day of battle. To lead a flying column for a hundred or two miles, through an enemy's country, is one thing, and may be a very good and valuable thing; but to *manœuvre* cavalry on the field of battle, and bring out of it the great results it can achieve is another, and much higher, thing. To come in with this "arm of the moment," as Marshal Saxe used to call it, at the *right* moment—to rush down with its fell swoop on a shattered line, to promptly follow up a retreating foe, as the Prussian cavalry did after Waterloo, and make chaos and havoc of the enemy, these are among the functions of this splendid arm!

The Army of the Potomac has now a noble cavalry corps, and we hope its new Commander will be able to develop its power, and make the historic traditions of this arm a living reality.

Shall Cabinet Officers Have Seats in the House?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I agree with you as to the advantages to be derived from Cabinet officers having seats in the House of Representatives of Congress. But can this be accomplished except by an amendment of the Constitution? *That* declares, "The House of Representatives *shall be composed* of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Now, what right has Congress to *compose* the House of Representatives differently? What right has it to confer the privileges of members upon those not *chosen by the people?*

The Constitution provides, likewise, that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House."

Would it not be an evasion of the letter and spirit of the Constitution to admit to the privileges of membership in the House of Representatives the highest civil functionaries of the Government?

I know it is not proposed to allow the members of the Cabinet the right to *vote* as members of the House of Representatives. In my estimation, the denial of that privilege would be of little consequence. Their presence would influence many votes, and that influence the Constitution designed to prohibit.

S. J. D.

There is not the slightest evidence that the Constitution designed to prohibit any such thing. On the contrary, it makes it not only the privilege but the duty of the President to try to influence Congress, for it says: "He shall [not may] from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." He can do that in writing or orally just as he pleases; and in the early days of the Republic it was the custom for him to do it personally. If the Constitution allows him to do this in person, it is no violation either of the letter or of the spirit of the Constitution for him to give that "information" through his Secretaries, in their person. It would be simply realizing more fully that constitutional idea; for the Secretaries, if they are worthy of their place, are far better acquainted with the details than he possibly can be, and can make that "information" far more complete. The end which the Constitution aims to secure for Congress is the "information" from the Executive. The more effective the means of imparting that information, the better is the Constitution fulfilled.

Surely it is as much in the power of Congress to admit the Secretaries to seats in the House, as it is to admit Delegates from the Territories. The Delegates are not members, because they have not been chosen, as the Constitution requires, by the people of a State. They cannot vote, yet they have been given the right to speak on any question before the House. We don't ask even as much as that for the Secretaries. Let their right to speak be limited, if thought proper, to questions affecting their own respective departments. We do not believe that they ought to mingle in general debate. The prime point is, that the head of a department shall be present when notice has been given that a topic will be discussed which relates to his sphere of duty, shall present his views and facts, and shall be subject to as close interpellation as the public advantage may demand. Were this done, as it is done in the English Parliament with a few modifications, the Executive would be held to a much stricter accountability, and the debates in Congress would be far more enlightened, and its conclusions far wiser and safer, in respect to all the material interests of the Government, than they ever have been, or can be, under the present system.

Advice to Grant.—We have learned by telegraph from Washington that a "highly distinguished Senator," being unable to get the ear of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, addressed himself the other day to the wife of that officer, and through her volunteered a bit of advice concerning military matters. "When you see your husband again," remarked the Senator, "present my regards to him and tell him that he ought to"—and the Senator gave his opinion as to what Gen. Grant ought to do to insure success in future military operations. We believe that Gen. Grant has heretofore got along without Senatorial advice, and evidently he is not anxious for it now that he has got to Washington, or he would put himself in the way of obtaining it at first hand. But we doubt not he will take our advice, which is to take Richmond—if he think proper.

Forrest's Raid.—There is something wrong—very far wrong—in West Tennessee, when a body of rebels that fought us not long since in Mississippi, can ride up from thence across Tennessee and Kentucky and attack our posts on the Ohio River. We have a great force of cavalry and mounted infantry in that section. Indeed, Smith, who failed so badly in Mississippi, was there the other day with his ten thousand cavalry, if he be not there yet. We should think Forrest, and his everlasting mauraders, might now be caught before they got back to Mississippi.

The Naval Academy.—It is understood that the Naval Commission favors the return of the Naval Academy to Annapolis. This is much better than the proposition to erect new buildings at Newport, where the Academy has been located since the outbreak of the war. Newport is in every respect unsuited to such an institution; it is a watering-place and a factory town, presenting every possible opportunity and incitement to dissipation and indolence. The interests, both of economy and morals, indicate the wisdom of the return to Annapolis.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION—HOW TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET.

First Principles of Finance—Wealth of the Country—Its Annual Increase—What Tax will Bear—How to Bring Gold Down—State of the Currency.

The Beeches, Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, was a remarkably eccentric man; yet in some respects had very strong sense, and especially in affairs of business. He had a great estate, with many negroes, and managed it well. Randolph laid down in Congress the first and last great principle of finance to be, (contrary to the practice of Wall-street,) "*pay as you go.*" Thousands of unfortunate debtors, and many mismanaged nations can testify, in the sorrow of their hearts, that this is true. Nobody can gainsay it. But, my friend, the Secretary of the Treasury, will say, how is that possible? It is not always possible, and merchants and bankers may say, with some truth, not always desirable. But the nation is not a merchant; neither am I; so that the nation and I have no right to go in debt; at least, no more than is absolutely necessary. Hence, we should look to the possibility of paying increased expenditures *by an increased tax on our resources.* I labor, at least intellectually, a certain portion of every day. Suppose I have strength to increase that labor two or three hours a day; is it not better I should do that than to go in debt for some extra funds? By the way, Mr. Times, you had some good remarks on the necessity of private economy. Follow it up. Get all your neighbor newspapers to help you. Save this nation, if possible, from the vices attendant on extravagance, and the corruption which luxury always engenders. All the rebels in the country, and all the armies of foreign nations, cannot do us half the harm which our extravagant habits do. In New-Jersey and Connecticut the country people have economical habits. But in the great body of the nation such a thing as real economy is unknown. New-York City is creating wealth by commerce; but what becomes of it? I will tell you. You are building up a city, to the eye, of elegant palaces, like to the towers and gardens of Babylon. Underneath these palaces there crawls tens of thousands of human worms, sometimes hissing (as you saw in the great riot) against the rich, and oftener perishing in their filth, with putrefying sores. Ask your Fifth-avenue ladies to leave the ball-room, where music and dancing leads the revelry, and accompany you to the streets and alleys where their harlot sisters tremble in the cold, or enter the embraces of brutality. They will shudder at the sight; but ask what has my splendid house and elegant ball to do with this? *Everything.* Economy leads to virtue; self-denial leads to thought; the sight of money leads to charity. Begin with the great virtue of Christian self-denial, and you will find all the graces and charities of human life springing up, spontaneously and beautifully, around your feet. If you do not believe this on the authority of the Christian apostles, let me refer you to the great Roman moralist, Cicero, who says that all the virtues have a common bond. They go together. You cannot revel in luxury and extravagance, and balance the account by a large subscription to a Sanitary Fair. First *earn it by self-denial.*

But, I am wandering from my text, carried off, Mr. Times, by your own remarks. Now to the point. *Pay as you go*, is the first principle of finance. But we are in a mortal struggle for National existence, and we must go through with it, if we fight with a currency which, (like the rebels,) has to be repudiated. I tell you, there is but one public principle *certain* in this country. The nation has made up its mind deliberately to *destroy the rebels* if it takes all the blood and property of the country. If any man thinks differently, he is grossly deceived. The rebels say they can't be conquered till they are exterminated. Well, then, they will be exterminated. The world can get along without them very well. But the practical point is, to carry on the war economically, *paying as we go*, as far as possible, and leaving no unreasonable debt to posterity. How is this to be done? It seems to me very easy, if Congress will only come up to its duty. Congress seems afraid to act decisively on the subject of taxation, when the people are anxiously expecting them to do it. One reason is, that so far as I can understand from the proceedings of Congress, the subject of the national property and finances has not been studied thoroughly by the men who legislate on them. Perhaps I am wrong, but let me state the matter as I see it. I think the total taxes of the years 1864–5, or the first financial year, after proper legislation, ought to reach *four hundred millions*, and, in my opinion, it can be raised without seriously burdening any class of business. Let us take the great facts of the national property and income, and see what relations, (in that case,) property, income and taxation will bear to one another. What is the gross property of the nation? And what is its increase?

The returns made under the United States census, which I know in reference to some of the States is nearly correct, stand thus:

Actual value of property in 1850.....	$7,135,780,228
Actual value of property in 1860.....	16,159,616,068
Increase per cent.....	126.45

This looks almost incredible, but an examination of details will show it is not far from the truth. Ohio, for example, is a great central State. The increase of the products of industry, from 1850 to 1860, were over 100 per cent. The number of immigrants which reached this country from 1850 to 1860 were over *two and a half millions*, making an enormous increase of the labor applied to the arts of industry. The States and Territories west of the Mississippi, (all of them newly settled,) increased *fifteen hundred millions of dollars.* The five States, which comprise the original Northwestern Territory, east of the Mississippi, increased *two thousand millions of dollars!* Here, then, we have elements which show precisely how this enormous increase of wealth has come about. There is nothing in human history at all like it. We have no precedents for it, and European antecedents cannot be quoted as examples or parallels for us. We must, in this, as in all things, make our own precedents and judge by our own standards. Now, in reference to the actual increase of property from 1860 to 1870, we must modify the ratio from 1850 to 1860 by several important facts: 1. We must subtract from the basis on which the increase is made all of the rebel States not in our control, which, at present, are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. I balance what we hold in Virginia against what the rebels hold in Louisiana. They hold nothing important in Tennessee or Arkansas; and that little they will soon be obliged to leave. 2. We must deduct the labor of an *average* number of 700,000 men, say for *five* years; for there is a moral certainty the war cannot last beyond 1865. 3. There are no drawbacks; but, on the other hand, we must remember, the new States will increase even beyond the former ratio, and that the great central States of the Northwest are going on, with their industry and population, in the full tide of successful experiment. Making these allowances, and supposing, for greater caution, that the general ratio of increase is reduced from 126 to 100 per cent., we have this general result:

Wealth of States now under the control of the Government.....	$12,250,000,000
Increase in 1870, at 100 per cent.....	24,500,000,000
Deduct five years' labor of 700,000.....	1,050,000,000
Wealth of these States in 1870.....	$23,450,000,000

This gives us an aggregate of *eight thousand millions of dollars*, or fifty per cent. in advance of the whole aggregate wealth of the United States in 1860. I know this is rather a startling fact, but let any one look into the details and he will find that the result is correct. We have seven States and seven or eight Territories west of the Mississippi, and their increase will be enormous. The great Central States, between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, are in a high state of prosperity, and in their grain-growing fields, machinery largely supplies the place of men gone to the war. Well, then, we have an actual *increase in wealth* of over a *thousand millions of dollars in a year.* Mind, this is not income, but an actual increase of capital, added by labor and machinery, applied to the permanent improvement of the country. Now, I say that the country can pay the Government, *four hundred millions*, out of that thousand millions, and not feel it. It is like a man who *adds* a thousand dollars a year to his property; but, to suit his taste or feelings, concludes to give four hundred dollars of the thousand to some other object. It does not reduce his income; it only reduces what he would have *added* to his estate. Raise the four hundred millions, at once, and rely upon the people to pay and sustain it.

Gold Bills, I regard as worthless; because, they do not diminish the bulk of paper currency, or restrict importations. Does not every packet ship carry gold to Europe? How, then, can you stop the demand? The *excess of your importations*, which go to increase the luxury and the extravagance of the country, is the source of great and manifold evils. A Veteran Observer.

Correction.—In some remarks, last week, upon testimony given at a Coroner's inquest, we made the mistake of attributing to the Coroner, Dr. J. W. Ranney, some remarks which were made by another physician of the same name. The Coroner, therefore, was in no way amenable to the censures which we then expressed.

A New Globe.—Rev. J. R. Agnew, who has recently come among us from the extreme South, where he has suffered greatly from rebel confiscation of his property, has invented a new globe, exhibiting both the heavens and the earth, which is very highly commended as superior to any others for the use of schools. It may be seen at No. 37 Park-row

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's new season opened last night with a crowded house, and an admirable performance of "Faust." The artists were in good voice, and Mr. Herrmanns sustained the role of *Mephistopheles* in an exceedingly striking and effective manner. Beyond this bare record there is nothing whatever to say. Nothing is so successful as success, and this inauguration of the season seems to promise a rich harvest for the energetic and deserving manager.

Niblo's Garden.—The appearance of Mr. Edwin Booth at this establishment last night, was the occasion of an overflowing audience—amounting to what is popularly called an ovation. It is, in this case, pleasant to record the fact. Despite Mr. Wheatley's tact and liberality, it must be said that his invariably crowded houses are not always a source of gratification to the critic. The past four weeks, for instance, have been devoted to a mongrel exhibition of music and provincial vanity that, in a properly constituted city—we mean a city with a sufficient number of theatres—would not and could not be tolerated. From the utter insignificance of the Richings' performances, therefore, we turn gladly to the promise of Mr. Booth's. And that it will be no empty promise we may safely infer from the unexpected excellence of the opening piece. Victor Hugo's drama "Le Roi s'Amuse" has been served up to us in a variety of ways. We have had it—to mention extremes—as a Bowery drama, (the "Court Jester,") and as an opera (Rigoletta,") but the merit remains with Mr. Tom Taylor, of having seized the central idea of the original work, and of having transplanted it to an admirable bed of pure English verse. In the "Fool's Revenge" this prolific writer has taken simply the situation of the jester and his daughter, and while surrounding them with actions and emotions entirely new, preserves an important historical fact—the death of *Manfredi* at the hands his wife. The atmosphere of a pretty Italian Court of the Fifteenth Century is selected as being well suited as a medium "for presenting the Jester's wrongs, his rooted purpose of revenge, and the miscarriage of that purpose." The entire third act of the play is original, and is so incomparably superior to the two acts that precede it, that Mr. Taylor can hardly be regarded as indebted to any one even for the idea that has led him thus happily into a new vein of invention. There is one situation which must be briefly described. The Jester believes that his revenge has been accomplished. The wife of his bitterest enemy has, as he supposes, been abducted. She is in an apartment with *Manfredi* and certain nobles. An entertainment is going on, and as the wines pass in to the chamber the wife of *Manfredi*, maddened by her husband's perfidy, poisons them. Suddenly the Jester learns that it is not *Francesca* (his enemy's wife) who is within, but his own daughter; that the poisoned cup is not for one he hates but for the only creature that he loves and cherishes. The scene which ensues can only be realized by those who were fortunate enough to see Mr. Booth last night. The poor Jester endeavors to enter the apartment. With a bursting heart and maddened brain he seizes each new-coming guest and endeavors to pass the forbidden threshold with him by assuming his old manner of court fool, but all in vain. The extraordinary pathos of this scene exhibits it to the highest range of art, and Mr. Booth's performance of it was worthy of the highest encomium that criticism can bestow. It is rarely permitted to us to see a piece of acting reflecting two opposite phases of emotion so accurately and even wonderfully presented. Let us add that the Jester's daughter—being abstemious—escapes the poison, while poetic justice and history are alike justified by the death of *Manfredi.*

The general cast of the play is excellent, and brings us back to the palmy days—not very far removed by the way—of this establishment. Mr. Nunan was good as *Manfredi*; Mr. Collier quite acceptable as the Poet. The smaller parts were filled by artists, and were, therefore, rendered properly.

The interest of Mr. Booth's *rentrée* was heightened by the return to the stage of Miss Rose Eytinge—a lady who has been seen too seldom on the Metropolitan stage, but whose talents eminently fit her for that sphere. Miss Eytinge sustained the leading part of *Fiordelisa*—the Jester's Daughter—with a delicate appreciation of its intensities that could hardly be excelled. The second act owed much of its success

a her really admirable performance. Miss CLIFTON as the tragic *Francesca*, was, as she always is, excellent.

The play was a complete success, and will probably run through Mr. BOOTH's season.

WINTER GARDEN.—A new drama called "Lorlie's Wedding" was produced here last evening for the début of Mme. METHUA SCHELLER—a lady who has already won some distinction on the German stage. The piece is derived from a novelette, which has been turned into a drama by Mad. BIRCH-PFEIFFER, and subsequently transmuted into English—with enlargement—by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. It has the merits and defects of such an origin. The story is natural and simple. It reveals itself in a purely narrative way, delineating character and ignoring "situations" and climaxes, but the revelation is not dramatically exciting. There is no distinct issue, no positive triumph between, or on the part of, any of the characters. It never rises to the attitude of passion, either in the matter of words or the expression of feeling. It is, in fact, what it claims to be, a purely pastoral drama, conveying, in a somewhat lengthy form, the rustic idea of love and suffering devotion. There are hundreds of such dramas in the German language, and all of them wordy. The special merit of the present play is that it contains one delicate characterization. The part of *Lorlie* is prettily conceived, and the "filling up" is generally good. *Lorlie* is a village maiden who, instead of marrying one of her own station, is wedded to an itinerant artist. The latter conveys his bride to the town, and, rising in reputation, soon neglects her for an old flame, a countess. How, by meek suffering and a little music the love lorn *Lorlie* wins him back again, is the simple story of the play—so simple that we cannot analyse it. In some respects, the character of the heroine is an exception to the ordinary *ingenues* of the stage. The simplest natures have occasionally been made the most powerful instruments of dramatic effect. But *Lorlie*—and here is a necessary evil of dramatised fiction—never throws off her innocuous narrative dress. She is always a delightful round-eyed simpleton. She has no strength of character, and is never in the way, or much out of it for that matter. If there were a plot, we would say that she is of no vital necessity to it. To be sure, she brings her husband back to constancy by a song; but this is an emotional accident, and it is only accomplished after he has sought unsuccessfully to be inconstant. Her innocence, in fact, compels no one to virtue; drives no one to vice. It is a little insipid to her husband, who desires to go astray, and is not very interesting to the other characters, if we may judge by the alacrity with which they give up the pursuit of so much savorless virtue. The part of *Lorlie* would, in fact, be dull but for the earnestness and pretty pathos infused into it by Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER. This lady, as we gather, was reared to the German operatic stage; relapsed to the theatrical stage; and from local causes, easy to understand, has scorned to the vernacular and the regular drama. She has a pleasant personal appearance, a light and agreeable bearing, an immense amount of *naïveté* and a good voice. With such recommendations she could hardly fail to make a success. But we cannot disguise the fact that her pronunciation, although distinct and accurate, is foreign, and at first a little surprising to the listener. The inflections are the inflections of the German stage—traditions that are respectable, no doubt, but with which we have no desire to become acquainted, for the simple reason that they are as tedious as our own. With practice, however, we say a distinct career for Mme. SCHELLER, and it is for this reason that we point out her only defect.

The play was very prettily put upon the stage, and cautiously acted throughout. It will be repeated until further notice.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—Great preparations have been made for the Easter holidays at this establishment. Engagements have been made with distinguished artists in the various departments of hippodramatic amusement, and an entire change will be made in the programme, with the exception of Mr. HENRY COOKE's wonderfully amusing performing dogs and monkeys, which remain stereotyped and most attractive features. The great and truly exciting English Steeple-chase, will also be continued throughout the week. Among the first of the new additions to the already large company of the Hippotheatron, is Mr. SAM LONG, the best and most genteel of American Clowns, who will make his bow before a New York audience this evening. Mr. LONG is not only a clever umorist but an excellent vocalist. There will be a matinée for the accommodation of ladies, families and suburban visitors, (in addition to the regular evening performances,) every day this week.

FROM ALBANY.

Anti-Slavery Amendment to the National Constitution—The President's Proclamation Considered.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Monday, March 28, 1864.

Mr. BRYANT, of New-York, called up, in Assembly, to-day, his resolutions in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the abrogation and exclusion of Slavery within the limits of the United States. He supported the resolutions by considerations drawn from the history of our country, showing how democratic principles had been gaining ground, until, in accordance with the expectation of the framers of the Constitution, it has become possible to make provision, by constitutional means, for the removal or abolition of a system wholly at variance with the spirit of our Government and institutions. Mr. ATWOOD (Speaker) offered the following preamble and resolution as a substitute for those offered by Mr. BRYANT:

Whereas, In the present crisis of the country, a speedy and successful conclusion of the war should be the chief and controlling purpose of the Government, and that such termination of the struggle now progressing, to put down an atrocious rebellion of aristocracy against democracy, can best be achieved by a final abrogation of the system of African Slavery, the original source of aristocracy and the present main support of the rebellion growing out thereof, or else this war will have been fought in vain on our part; and

Whereas, Such final and annihilation of Slavery would clear the path of our manifest destiny, in the acquisition and development of necessary territory and its industrial organization, as new or as regenerated States, and also restore us to the position of a united people, where we can declare and enforce the integrity and the exclusive prerogative of democratic institutions on the American continent, as against any invading and usurping foreign Powers; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) We, the representatives of the people of this State, do affirm and declare that the proclamation of the President of the United States, decreeing the final and utter extinction of human Slavery was not only a necessary, but a wise, statesmanlike, constitutional measure, adopted and made the fixed and unalterable law of the land, and that the arms of our soldiers should never be laid down until this great truth, "Free labor is a corner-stone upon which alone can be erected with present safety, the assurance of permanent stability and well-regulated, enlightened, enduring democratic government," shall be written upon the hearts of the people and in the constitutions and laws of all the State of this redeemed, restored, and perpetuated Union.

Mr. ATWOOD spoke at length and effectively in support of these resolutions. On his motion, the original resolution and the one offered as substitute, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By comparing the resolution offered as a substitute with the original (published in the TIMES of the 15th inst.,) it will be seen that a part of the preamble is copied *verbatim*. In other words, Mr. ATWOOD proposes to maintain that the President's Proclamation of Emancipation was and is calculated to attain, in the *best manner*, some of the ends sought for by the War Democrats.

The Senate have been very busy again this morning with claim bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Mediterranean Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Life and Limb Insurance Company.

The bill authorizing Savings Banks to make loans to counties in this State upon their bonds, was passed.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of private claims bills.

Against paying interest on Canal Drafts. Agreed to.

Against an appropriation to the Institute of Rewards for Orphans of Patriots.

Richmond County Bounty Bill. Referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the Union Trust Company of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society.

Authorizing the conveyance of property to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The new Militia Bill.

Incorporating the Clevar Fellows' Club, complete.

Relative to the Children's Aid Society, complete.

To incorporate St. Andrew's Total Abstinence Society, complete.

Relative to the docks in Brooklyn, complete.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Relative to the Trustees of the St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. BRYANT called up the resolutions amending the Constitution of the United States, for the abolition of Slavery, and advocated them at some length.

The Speaker followed and offered a substitute, indorsing President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation as statesmanlike and constitutional.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Flushing and Woodside Railroad.

Making appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson River.

For the improvement of the Genesshe Valley Canal.

Mr. WEYER introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of the affairs of certain insolvent corporations.

The new Militia Bill reported to-day appropriates altogether $800,000, including $750,000 for arms and equipments.

Mr. WEAVER asked consent to introduce resolutions in favor of taxing United States securities.

Mr. HEALY objected.

Mr. FILKINS introduced resolutions tendering the thanks of the House to the owners and officers of the steamer *St. John*, and to the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, for courtesies received during the Legislative excursion.

BILLS REBORTED.

Increasing the fees of jurors.

For the protection of oysters in the waters of Richmond County.

Incorporating the Musical Union Association.

The Flatbush Gas Bill.

Relative to the pay of Brooklyn constables.

For an interpreter for the Kings County Courts.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

To Consumptives.

Four-fifths of you are suffering from neglected colds, and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most speedy and pleasant results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

We would Say to Every Mother

Who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Have You Catarrh, or "*a Cold in the Head?*" The only reliable and ready remedy, DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, is to be had at all drug-stores, 25 cents per box.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY **HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.** Three doors below Broome-st.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING, are truly remarkable.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and grey hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y. N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Will open This Day his New Spring Styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS, GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS, LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS, MISSES HATS, BOYS' HATS, INFANTS' HATS.

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—The Best HAIR-DRESSING ever yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or still the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, ITS SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME, render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $6 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. C can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by SCG. WELLING, No. 207 Canal-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Aimless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and *perfect* dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons— Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building, Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st., Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's. J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A, Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Distilled Dew Beautifies the Complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin beautifully clear, white, soft and smooth. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 779 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BONNEL—AXTELL.—On Thursday, March 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Lowrey, WILLIAM T. BONNEL, of Newark, N. J., to SARAH MATILDA, daughter of Timothy C. Axtell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG—AVENTS.—On Thursday, March 24, at Old Point Comfort, Va., by Rev. Mark L. Chevers, Mr. ALBERT YOUNG, of New York City, to Miss MARY E. AVENTS, of Richmond, Va.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DIED.

ARKENBURGH.—At Bloomingdale, on Friday, March 25, AMELIA, daughter of Robert H. and Eliza Jane Arkenburgh, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

For notice of funeral see Wednesday morning's papers.

BOGGS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, March 26, MARIA E., relict of Robert Boggs, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. James Brenton, of Halifax, N. S., in her 80th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, this day, (Tuesday,) the 29th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. ferry at 12; return at 5 P. M.

BOGERT.—At his residence in Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 27, CORNELIUS BOGERT, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the T. R. Dutch Church, in King-st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

CARR.—On Saturday morning, March 26, SUSAN T., wife of John Carr.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, William S. Carr, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

CHRISTOPHER.—On Sunday afternoon, March 27, after a short illness, RICHARD C. CHRISTOPHER, in his 78th year.

His friends, and those of his sons, Charles R. and Wm. H. Christopher, are respectfully invited to his funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 East 12th-st., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

DISTURNELL.—On Second day, 28th of Third month, GEORGE WILLIAMS, youngest son of William and Jane Disturnell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth day, (30th inst.,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

EASTGATE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, Mr. DAVID EASTGATE, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 284 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 26, ALEXANDER FRASER, formerly of the firm of Spelman & Fraser, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. S. Watkins, No. 156 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

GOODERSON.—On Saturday morning, March 26, MATTHIAS W. GOODERSON, aged 43 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of John D. Willard Lodge, No. 250, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock, from the 4th-st. Church, near 6th-av. The remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

KENNEDY.—On Monday, March 28, MARY ANNA, eldest daughter of the late Col. William D. and Rachel A. Kennedy, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The funeral service will take place at No. 33 Hammond-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly, at Geneva, Ill., on Sunday, March 20, FANNY M., wife of Ira G. Ketchum, in the 42d year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath evening, March 27, at the house of her brother, Mr. David Moffat, No. 57 Willow-st., MARY S. MOFFAT, after a short and severe illness.

Funeral service on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 57 Willow-st. The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PARADISE.—At Athens, Greene County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 27, ELIZABETH S. PARADISE, widow of the late John Paradise, aged 86 years.

Funeral this day at 2 o'clock.

PRIOR.—At Woodlawn, Oyster Bay, Long Island, Third month, First day, 27th inst., HENRY PRIOR, aged 67 years.

Funeral from Matinecock Friends' Meeting-house, Third day, at 11 A. M. The deceased possessed in an eminent degree those attributes of character which ennoble man and exalt the Christian virtues; kindly and genial in his nature, none knew him but to love. Leaving this record and example to the world, he passed to the life immortal with the pure and precious hope that his future was as bright and beautiful as the morning light.

SLAUSON.—Suddenly, with scarlet fever, on Sunday, March 27, CARRIE GALE, only daughter of Charles S. and Sarah E. Slauson, aged 3 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) March 29, at 4 P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 32 Park-av. Remains to be placed in the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 28, 1864.—The officers of the Finance Department are hereby requested to attend the funeral of the late MATTHIAS W. GOODERSON, at 11½ A. M. on Tuesday, the 29th inst., from No. 117 East 48th-st.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

TAPPEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 26, of disease of the heart, CHARLES S. TAPPEN, aged 37 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 High-st., on Wednesday, March 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New-Haven papers please copy.

WAITE.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, March 24, Mrs. SARAH MOORE, widow of Benjamin Waite, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Moore, of Newtown, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, on Tuesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock.

WARBURTON.—On Sunday, March 27, of scarlatina, MARGARET LUCY, eldest daughter of A. F. and Frances Warburton, aged 7 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 140 East 35th-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 245.—March 28, 1864.
18, 64, 48, 70, 37, 1, 71, 58, 27, 68, 57, 30, 21.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 246.—March 28, 1864.
13, 8, 49, 1, 32, 40, 24, 66, 15, 34, 73, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE **SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.**

EXTRA CLASS 149—March 28, 1864.
44, 18, 7, 38, 54, 21, 2, 72, 51, 43, 41, 69, 70.

CLASS 150—March 28, 1864.
74, 41, 3, 14, 51, 72, 20, 33, 71, 25, 47, 6.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *Hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I therefore with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 208 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF **WHOLESALE BUYERS** is requested to our superb assortment of **CLOTHING, SHIRTS** AND **FURNISHING GOODS** FOR **MEN AND BOYS.**
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE,
United States Senator from Kansas,
will address this Club at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats reserved for ladies.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WILLIAM KELLOCK, JOHN N. GALLAGHER, JOHN M. COSTA, } Secretaries.
Chairman Executive Committee.

WHEN YOU FEEL PECULIAR PAIN, at this season, in the head, with some confusion of ideas, having been previously in a fair state of health, lose no time, for the ease will seldom bear it, but swallow at once four, six or eight of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Your life will be saved, and your health soon reëstablished by this course. During hot weather the secretions of the bowels are often scanty, before an attack of Dysentery, especially. Now is the time for action.

Cease to put into the stomach what it cannot digest. Above all, purge out the bad humors, and thus remove the cause of disease. A few doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will remove all pain, uneasiness, and inconveniences. Inattention to this simple advice will in all probability be followed by congestion or inflammation of the Liver, or of other organs. Larger doses for a longer period will then become necessary, and much needless pain must be endured.

Lord Bacon wisely asserted: "Man's body, of all things in nature, is most susceptible of remedy." That is true; for all diseases have their origin in an impure state of the blood, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by expelling these foul humors, will render the blood fluid and perfectly pure.

See B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp.

WE DENY IT.

Having had our attention called to the report of a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in behalf of the Sewing Women of the City of New-York, at which statements were made of the prices paid for the manufacture of FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS, and that operatives in that branch of industry were sadly imposed upon by WEALTHY and RESPECTABLE (?) merchants, and seeing, also, that the editors of the daily and weekly journals are disposed to condemn all manufacturers as belonging to that class, we take this method of informing our patrons and the public generally, that, so far as concerns our establishments, the statements made at that meeting are FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. We employ a number of women and girls in the manufacture of our PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS. The work is first-class, and only the best operatives can accomplish it. They are not compelled "TO MAKE BRICKS (SHIRTS) WITHOUT STRAW," (THREAD,) but are furnished with all the materials to prosecute their work. The wages we pay for labor alone has for a long time averaged, for SHIRT MAKERS, FIVE (5) TO SEVEN (7) DOLLARS PER WEEK; girls, three dollars. We deem this card necessary in justice to ourselves, and would say to our customers, that, while we thank them for the past, and hope for a continuance of their favors in purchasing of us they do not lend countenance to FRAUD AND IMPOSITION.

Respectfully,
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 175 Broadway, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of an unavoidable and unexpected enlargement of the plans of the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair, its opening is postponed until Monday, April 4.

JULIA K. FISH,
President Ladies' Exec. Com.
ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
Secretary Ladies' Exec. Com.
GEORGE GRISWOLD RAY,
Chairman Gentlemen's Exec. Com.
RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!

CUSHIONS AND SEATS!
STUFFED WITH
CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK.

Durable, healthy and cheap; never needs to be made up again; entirely free from moisture and vermin; soft, elastic and easily portable.

NO. 706 BROADWAY—706.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR, in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., ROOM NO. 1.

Company A, of the Twenty-second Regiment, have kindly placed their beautiful room at the disposal of the ladies of the Lingerie Department. The ladies of the committee will be at the room on and after WEDNESDAY, March 30, from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., to receive any contributions which may be sent them. Ladies' and children's white clothing, laces and embroideries, gloves and parasols more especially come under the head of their department.

MRS. WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Chairman Lingerie Department.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.

Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.

N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (sridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

GUANO,

The cheapest and best fertilizer offered for sale. For pamphlets, testimonials and instructions how to use, apply to G. W. BENSON, No. 39 South-st., N. Y.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

Books bought in any quantity, from a single volume to an entire library. Persons about moving or breaking up housekeeping will be waited on at their residences, or they can send their books to the subscriber. JOHN PYNE, Bookseller, No. 109 Nassau-st.

**CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF TH

REAL ESTATE.

FULL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE.
ALSO, STORES AND OTHER
BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
ALSO, COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE,
AND
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING,
WITH
LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND
FOR INVESTMENT,
CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF
C. G. PRATT, No 38 PINE-ST.

DON'T PAY HIGH RENTS—FOR SALE.
$700—Frame cottage, 1 lot, 5 rooms.
$2,000—Brick cottage, 1 lot, 9 rooms.
$1,450—Frame cottage, 1 lot, 8 rooms.
$3,750—Elegant dwelling, 4 lots, 12 rooms.
$8,000—Elegant dwelling, 8 lots, 16 rooms.
Beautifully located at termini three city railroads.
CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.
H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, OF BROWN-STONE, high-stoop and four-story, 23x60, (lot half the block) in 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. This house was a long time in building by a gentleman, and the utmost care was taken in its construction; the doors of the parlor story are of rosewood; the paneling and decorations are of the most costly kind; steam-heating apparatus and every modern improvement throughout the house. It is offered for sale, as the owner is about to leave the City. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE VALUABLE PLOT of ground and church on the northeast corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one hundred feet on Grand-st., and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Crosby-st., being only two hundred feet from Broadway, and on a wide business street, is especially recommended to parties seeking investment. For price and particulars apply to JOSEPH STUART, No. 83 Nassau-st.; DAVID MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS store property No. 110 Bowery. The lot is 25 feet wide by over 100 feet in depth; building is five stories high, and covers the whole lot. It is leased for a term of years to good tenants. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburgh,) with or without furniture, the new three-story brick house No. 218 Ross-st; has high stoop and all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry, and very desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,500, on easy terms. Apply at No. 46 Broad-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE —No. 121 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—The first-class, four-story, high-stoop brown stone house, with all improvements, in fine order. House 21.10x52 feet; lot 80 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, gable-end, Philadelphia brick, bay-window, court-yard, and with chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water, furnace-range, all the rooms elegantly papered, on the northwest corner of Clinton and Second-place. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK—A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of
OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house on West 14th-st., with stable and lot on 13th-st., near 5th-av. House in perfect order. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE ONE AND A HALF-story cottage, with three to five acres, surrounded by all that is desirable in fruit and shade; must be sold in three days or not at all. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ESTATE of 50 acres, large buildings in good order, in a commanding location; or a less number of acres will be sold, to suit purchasers. DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 150x224, fronting on Gowanus Canal and two streets. Stock in a manufacturing company would be taken. For terms, &c., apply No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.
JOHN BRAINERD.

17TH-ST.—FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-class houses, with all the modern improvements, containing 8 rooms each, three brick and one brown-stone front. Apply to H. J. SURTEES, No. 69 Wall-st., or D. GARRISON, No. 592 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 146 RYERSON-ST., THREE-story brick house; all modern conveniences; genteely located near De Kalb and Myrtle avs.; cars to Fulton ferry; also No. 150 Sacket-st., near South ferry. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, 25x55, lot 100, in perfect order, all the modern improvements, mirrors and gas chandeliers, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. For cards apply at No. 2 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

PARK-ROW PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The modern brown-stone store number twenty-nine, (29,) opposite the Astor House, 120 feet deep, fronting two streets. Twenty years credit, six per cent. interest. Capital situation for BANKING and INSURANCE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, VERY LOW, to close an estate, a fine three-story attic basement and subcellar brick house, with modern improvements, No. 94 Harrison-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of J. A. JOHNSON, No. 11 Park-row.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story and basement house, with extension, water, gas, heater, &c. Price $3,700. Apply at No. 65 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av.; or to A. C. WILLMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, FURNITURE AND good will of the long established saloon, No. 112 Grand-st., near Broadway: has made several fortunes. The present proprietor is retiring from business. Apply to THOMAS GRAY, No. 182 Grand-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN., one-quarter mile from depot, a new house, 36x38, with the modern improvements, one acre of ground, &c. ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR DEPOT—A double house, containing 8 rooms; lot 125x100 feet; carriage-house, cow-house, a variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone house and lot on 37th st., near 5th-av. House in perfect order. For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, COTTAGE house No. 46 Willoughby-st., lot 25x105; worth the price asked; possession May 1. For cards to view the house, apply at No. 2 Court-st., to JOHN BRAINERD.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—On 7th-av., near 14th-st.; West 14th-st. between 7th and 8th avs.; West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

$11,000 A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 20 feet; all modern conveniences; one block east of Union-square.
C. HOBBS, No. 829 Broadway.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE—ON 8TH-av., below 20th-st., for sale. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale a number of choice farms in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, New-York, at low prices and easy terms. If desired he will buy the products of the farms at liberal prices for a term of years. For particulars call on him at Lovejoy's Hotel, for two days, from 12 M. till 1 P. M., or address him at Woodbourne, Sullivan County, New-York. M. T. MORSE.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Situated about three miles east of Peekskill, on high ground, in full view of the country seat of Rev. H. W. Beecher; 75½ acres in excellent condition; three orchards, two of them young grafted trees. Also, a pair of elegant carriage horses. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York; or to MORRIS REYNOLDS, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR Newark, N. J., consisting of 62½ acres. The buildings are first-class, and in first-rate order. There is plenty of good water on the place, and a fine freestone quarry underlies the farm. Will be sold low and on easy terms, to close an estate. Apply to
J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, pleasantly situated, about 4 miles from Saratoga Springs, in said town, and near Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Good soil for grain and grass; also, good buildings. Price, $5,000; payments made to suit. For particulars, address Box No. 29, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE —38 miles from Brooklyn, L. I.; one of 40 acres, 5 wood; 2 buildings new; the other of 72 acres, with one of best hotel stands in the country, adjoining a village. Apply, by letter, to A. F. JAYNE, No. 18 Wall-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OR COUNtry seat, within 25 miles of and easily accessible to the City. The Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad preferred. S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—OF 196 ACRES of good arable land, pleasantly located, 36 miles on Long Island, near station; buildings good, plenty of fruit, water, &c. WELLING, No. 42 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK ON SHARES. Apply, or address for two days, P. C., at No. 278 7th-av., New-York City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country for the Summer, for a small family of adults, not over 25 miles from the City; rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,915 General Post-office, New-York City.

ATTENTION.—APARTMENTS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, for housekeeping, wanted for a large number of applicants, at the Boarding Agency, No. 61 Bleecker-street. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in good order, in a pleasant part of the City. Rent to be from $700 to $900. Address, giving location, &c., W. H., Box No. 156 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 375 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE front private residence for sale, at a great bargain. The three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, corner of Court-st. and 3d-place, Brooklyn. The house is 20 by 54 feet, lot 20 by 133 feet 5 inches. Containing 15 rooms, 7 marble mantels, bath-room, range, furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, inside blinds throughout, handsomely ornamented ceilings to parlor and library, with wide court-yard and balconies. The location of this property is too well known to need further description, and is offered at the very low price of $6,000; $4,000 can remain at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of JOHN D. HARPER, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence. Spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —The fine four-story high stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 37th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs.; house, 25 by 60 feet, with all modern improvements; lot 25 feet by half of the block. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, BROWN stone-front houses and lots on Murray Hill. Also, a number of very desirably located houses and lots in the upper part of the City. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, if terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY ON DUANE, Pearl, Worth, Leonard, Franklin, White and Lispenard sts. Also, an extra size lot on Broadway, near Leonard-st. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES WANTED—For cash purchasers; three New-York houses and five lots to exchange for Williamsburgh property; houses rented for 2 per cent; sold for 1 per cent. S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., or 165 Broadway, at 12 M.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS AND POWER, AT PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, TO RENT.
Large, well-lighted rooms, together or separate, suitable for any light manufacturing business.
Possession immediately. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.—HAZelwood Cottage, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga and ten from Lake George. The residence of Col. Butler, now in the army. Furnished throughout, fine rooms, beautiful scenery, situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne; including grounds, say five acres, boat and boat-house, ice-house, (filled,) fruit, flowers, etc. The house contains six bedrooms, parlor, saloon, dining-room, piazzas, two kitchens, dumb-waiter; price for the season of six months $350, Hose Cottage, being the adjoining dwelling, furnished throughout, contains parlor, dining-room, fine pantry, four bed-rooms, kitchen, piazza, fine shrubs and trees, summer-house, suitable for a small family; price for the season $175. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. C. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to MRS. B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, FROM MAY 1—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS in the FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, Nos. 55 and 57 East 11th-st., corner 5TH-AV., near Brevoort House and Delmonico's, with PRIVATE TABLE if desired. None but those willing to pay for SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS need apply. REFERENCES CHANGED.
N. B.—Parties desirous of furnishing their own rooms can do so. EARLY APPLICATION DESIRED. Address or apply at No. 53 University-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. H. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FRAME RESIdence, at Elizabeth, N. J., and 4 acres of land, with plenty of various kinds of fruit. The house is 30x50; has 13 rooms. Rent reasonable.
Also, a three-story brick house at Harlem, on 125th-st., 125 feet east of 6th-av. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, Commissioner for all the States, No. 239 Broadway, New-York, $11,000 to loan on mortgage.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR St. James Hotel and Madison-square, a two-story and attic house, just put in perfect order, and with complete water arrangements. Possession immediately. Rent $750 per annum. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., from 10 till 5 o'clock, or at No. 49 West 26th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts, and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—A LARGE GARDEN AT ASTORIA, with hot and cold graperies, hot-house and small, convenient cottage, choice fruit and flowers in great abundance, and well calculated for an experienced florist to occupy very profitably. For a map and further description, inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, Room No. 10 in No. 37 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUATED on the Passaic River, Dundee Lake, about 1¾ miles from Erie Railroad station at Paterson, N. J. The location is unsurpassed by any on the river; the house is large and convenient; barns, carriage-house, &c., in good condition. Apply to S. S. SHERWOOD, Nos. 9 and 11 White-street, New-York.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—IN Brooklyn, situated in a central position, near the City Hall; excellent place for a first class artist. Possession given immediately. Inquire of B. BALDWIN & SON, corner of Washington and Fulton sts., over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM APRIL OR MAY 1, A PLEAsant cottage house and a garden in Metuchen, N. J., near depot; the house has basement, six rooms and attic; price $120. Inquire of Dr. HUNT, Freeman's Depot, Metuchen, N. J.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, SOME 12 OR 14 rooms, in good order, and about an acre and a half of ground, near Tuckahoe depot, on Harlem Railroad. Rent, $250, with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A COTTAGE containing eleven rooms, with garden attached, within five minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. Apply to B. F. HERRINGTON, near the premises, or No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—No. 462 BROOME-ST., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., now occupied as a restaurant and dwelling. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

TO LET—IN RYE, ONE HOUR FROM THE City and half mile from the depot, a first-class house, nine rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer or the year; stables, garden, fruit, ample grounds, &c. Apply to H. L. PENFIELD, No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT COTTAGES NOS. 104 and 110 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and DeKalb avs. cars; 15 minutes to Wall-st. Ferry. Gas and water. Possession now. Apply at No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.
JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, 1¼ MILE FROM DEpot, a small cottage containing six rooms, in good order, with four acres of land, fruit, &c. Rent, $150 per year. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes; convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF A store on Duane-st., near Broadway, having a front on Duane-st. and Manhattan-place. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TO close an account, the four-story house, No. 28 East 41st-st.; has gas, bath, &c. Inquire of GEO. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE known as No. 34 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. A pleasant location, and in good order. Rent, $500. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 183 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place: one on Astor-place and the other on 4th av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CORNWALL—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR a year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Canal near Broadway; also store and basement.
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, pleasantly located, for six months from May 1, to private family only. Address G. P. SMITH, Station D.

TO LET—STORES ON THE 8TH-AV., DWELling-houses on 52d-st. W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 51st-st.—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 82 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADway, a first-class, five-story marble store, 25x125 feet, built in the most costly manner. Leased for a term of years for $9,500. Price, $80,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x43, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 7 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable, and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 122x150. The place is well shaded; the plan of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—In Williamsburgh, an English basement house; basement and first story brown-stone; gas, water and sewer; iron balcony and railing, and 13 rooms; good neighborhood; cash price, $6,000; could not be built without lot for the price now; rent to good tenant, $400; would exchange the owner's interest, $3,000, for a farm or country place of equal value, without mortgage. Call or address OWNER, No. 130 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAGING MACHINES and one large cutting machine for paper. Apply to ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 145 Fulton-st., N. Y.

$12,000—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 222 West 30th-st. Price, $7,500. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 41ST-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; extra depth; no restrictions. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COMPO HOUSE FOR SALE.

For sale, Compo House, part of the estate and the elegant residence of R. H. Winslow, Esq., deceased, located at Westport, Conn., and near Long Island Sound. The grounds offered for sale are about 60 acres in extent, embracing lawns, gardens and farm, and are all in the highest state of cultivation. The mansion is large, of Grecian and French architecture, beautifully combined and in perfect order, and containing all the late and modern improvements, painted, frescoed and grained in the highest style of art. There are 12 rooms on the kitchen or basement floor; also, marble hall; also, 8 or 9 large and superbly finished rooms and inlaid floors in parlor story; 8 or 10 rooms on the second floor; 5 or 6 rooms on the third floor, some of them spacious, and observatory above; billiard-room near to and detached from the dwelling. The grounds, roads, walks, stables, coach-houses, ice-houses, gardener's, farmer's and coachman's houses are of handsome architecture, and in unusually fine order. Four very large grape-houses, three green-houses and conservatories, large barns, in which and attached to are numerous horse and cattle stalls, corn and cow houses, yards, sheds, poultry-yards, duck pond, fish pond, &c., &c. The mansion, outbuildings, graperies, &c., are all lighted with gas; a large gasometer on the place. This estate is about two hours, or fifty miles from the City, approachable by New-York and New-Haven Railway, and is now offered for sale by order of executors. There is probably not to be found a more elegant and complete residence in any State in the Union. The fruit in the grape-houses ripens May 1, and holds till Christmas. Apple orchards in full bearing, and foreign fruits of choice and great variety. An opportunity is here offered to secure a fine residence. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.

A furnished villa and beautiful site of six or eight acres, lawn, garden and pasture, for sale at Westport, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. The house has four rooms on parlor floor, five or six on second floor, and attic rooms; bath, water-closet &c. The shades are large and fine, fruit rare and abundant; delightfully situated on high ground, near churches, schools, &c.; possession 1st May next. Price $12,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE,

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and within the city limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Belonging to I. I. Kingsford. Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, well grown. Large kitchen-garden and orchard in full bearing. The lands have a long frontage on Cove Road; fine stream of water bounds the side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars, apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A MOST beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 83 acres, selected by one of our most discriminated physicians, on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere; the place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state, the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boonton, is most elegantly diversified and ornamented with large forest trees; the grounds are laid out, screen planted, and the water collected for distribution over the place and buildings, at a large cost. The whole will, however, now be sacrificed for $15,000, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence one mile north of Somerville, N. J., and overlooking Somerset and portions of Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon and Morris counties. The farm contains 130 acres of clear land, under fine cultivation, and 30 acres of woodland. The buildings are all large and in excellent order. It is also well watered, well fenced, and contains every variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J., or Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, President Hudson River Railroad, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, or T. F. TALMAGE, No. 105 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. B.—On line of Central Railroad, 1¾ hours from New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well finished, and would suit a school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second-fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20 on North River, at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Nyack, Tarrytown, Hastings, Yonkers and Spuytenduyvil; 30 in Westchester, at Mt. Kisco, Keusico, Chapaqua, White Plains, Mt. Vernon, Fordham, Mamaroneck and Portchester; 40 on Long Island, at Ravenswood, Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Roslyn, Jerusalem, Oyster Bay and Greenport; 20 on Staten Island, at Bergen, Ellis, Elizabeth, Rahway, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Morristown, New-Brunswick, &c. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT, COMPLETELY FURnished, a country residence in the village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, 42 miles from New-York, within eight minutes' walk of the depot. There are 17 acres of land, stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a large carriage-house, stable, &c. The house contains all the conveniences of hot and cold water throughout, bath-room and water-closet; is lighted by gas and heated by steam. It is on the bank of the river, commanding a magnificent view of the bay and Highlands. For further particulars, address CORNELIA TOWNSEND, Peekskill, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME dwelling, 24 by 32, filled in with brick, containing 13 rooms, pleasantly located, with a fine view of the river, only three minutes' walk from the Glenwood station; lot 100 feet by 100 feet; choice fruit and shade trees, &c.; gas and pure spring water in the house. Price $5,500. For particulars, inquire of C. COLES, No. 161 West Broadway, New-York, B. A. STARR & CO., or L. M. CLARK, Yonkers.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, FIVE minutes from steamboat landing, a house having six bedrooms, two parlors, basement, kitchen, under cellar and pantries; gas, water, dumb-waiter, range and furnace; a stable with bedroom for hostler; gas, water and room for a carriage and span; all new and in good order. Apply to E. MILLS, Astoria, or C. W. HALLETT, No. 134 Bowery New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—On east side of Hudson River. For particulars apply to WM. H. DECKER, Esq., No. 98 Front-st., or to Hon. E. E. COWLES, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—4¾ acres, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post road; large house, every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. Apply at No. 4 Jauncey-court.

A COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO RENT—Within an hour's ride of the City. Address, stating situation and full particulars, Box No. 141 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

LAKEWOOD, a picturesque house, built of wood, and six acres of land, with right to Llewellyn Park $30,000
CASTLEWOOD, a stone house and stable, with five acres of land, on Mountain-av., in Llewellyn Park. Price $35,000
The EYRIE, at Eagle Rock, a rustic house and 10 acres of land 20,000
PARK COTTAGE, on Park-av 7,500
Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, Essex County, N. J., or to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 69 William-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence near Poughkeepsie, on the south avenue, about two miles from railroad depot, comprising a brick and stone mansion, 80 feet front; built by days' work, in the most costly and substantial manner; location healthy, and situated delightfully, with splendid views in all directions; house heated by furnace, fitted up for gas, with water throughout, and replete with everything pertaining to a first-class country residence for Winter or Summer; commodious stables and carriage-house, ice-house, tool buildings hot and cold graperies, gardener's house at the gate; also large barns for hay, &c.; an admirably arranged garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees of every description. There are about 40 acres of land, mostly in ornamental lawn and orchard, well cultivated and in good condition. The avenues were laid with the greatest care, at heavy expense, and lined with choice trees and evergreens in profusion, in splendid condition; a fine out-door grapery of an acre of choice vines, fish-pond, &c.; in a very desirable neighborhood, fine roads, and convenient to the City, and in every way a most desirable property.
Will be sold low; possession given May 1. Inquire of B. H. SMITH, Nos. 57 and 59 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN OR NEAR NEW-YORK.—A furnished house with about two acres of ground, most beautifully located in a Western city; the house is brick, finished in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements; upon the grounds there is a fine stable, ice-house and near three hundred shade and fruit trees, among which are large varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, &c. The property cost $20,000. Is most conveniently situated in every respect, and will be exchanged upon favorable terms for either residence or business property in or near New-York. Any difference in values will be paid in cash. Address, giving a description of the property and its location offered in exchange, J. Y., Box No. 1,583 Post-office.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The double stone house and 11 acres of ground, half a mile from the depot, on high ground, with a fine view of the Sound. The house contains nine rooms, marble mantels throughout, lighted with gas from the village, and in complete order; 2 large cisterns, 3 wells of good water; grounds tastefully laid out, and contain a great variety of fruit trees, grapevines, &c. Also, a house for gardener, workshop, barn, carriage-house, cow-stables, &c. Possession immediately. For particulars and views of the premises inquire of C. W. SMITH, Nos. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of
R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

STAMFORD.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. D. WEEKS, pleasantly situated about two miles north of the village of Stamford, Conn., consisting of a showy and commodious dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, two carriage-houses, barn and stables, ice-house filled, and all in good repair, and almost new. The grounds contain three acres of excellent land, a part of which is set out to choice f

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, ECOSAIS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of extra rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
Just received per Steamers.
Florentines, Grenadine Hernanis, Crepe de Chine, Drap de Roubaix, Drap de Biarritz, Popeline de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand,)
Mourning and Part Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
A fine assortment, including every novelty of the season,
AT RETAIL,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-street.)
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CAPS and HATS; also, INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety.
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS AND TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vest ngs, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION!
RIBBONS BY THE CARTOON!!
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE!!!
RIBBONS BY THE YARD!!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!!
The Largest Stock in the City to select from.
BONNETS and BLOOMERS by the case!
Misses' and Boys' HATS and BLOOMERS by the dozen!!
Every Fashionable Style by the SINGLE HAT, BONNET, or BLOOMER.
Our STRAW GOODS are BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
EVERY COLOR AND SHADE IN BONNET SILKS
below last year's prices.
New styles in Millinery Laces, Blonds, Illusions, Malines, Guipures, &c., &c., cheap.
Fashionable Shades in Velvets for trimming.
Plaid Velvets under price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and No. 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Largest variety in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
BUGLE TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, CRAPES, VELVETS, TARLETANS, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and No. 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
SETS and SLEEVES, FROM AUCTION. Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, New BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Large importation of new LISLE and other THREAD GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
Ladies' KID GLOVES, good, 90 cents per pair.
Also, several hundred dozen of Rich LACE MITTS, less than Importers' price.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.;
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

FAMILY MOURNING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of English and French Bombazines, Delaines, Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, Canton, Henrietta and Queen's Cloths, 7-8 and 8-4 Thibets for Shawls, Alpaccas, Bereges, Crape Meretz, Spanish Crapes, Florentines, Argentines, Berege, Grenadines, all widths, Black Silks, in every grade, with and without lustre, some extra rich and wide Fur Blocks. Foulard Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins. A splendid stock of materials for traveling and house dresses. English Crape, Crape Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Bonnets and Mantillas, very choice. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Broome sts.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having cast-off clothing, carpets, &c., to dispose of can get 50 per cent. more than elsewhere by calling or addressing to M. KANINSKY, No. 283 7th-av. Ladies attended by Mrs. R. Orders from adjoining cities promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

A WHOLE IMPORTATION
OF
10,000 Doz. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOW OPENING AT OLD PRICES.
1,500 Doz. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., VERY FINE, FOR $2 00 per doz., worth $3 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 25 per doz., worth $3 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 37 per doz., worth $3 75.
2,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 50 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 75 per doz., worth $4 25.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 00 per doz., worth $4 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 50 per doz., worth $5 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 75 per doz., worth $5 25.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $6 00.

1,000 Doz. GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. for $3 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. GENTS' FINER, FOR $3 50 per doz, worth $4 50.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $5 00.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 50 per doz., worth $6 00.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $5 00 per doz., worth $8 00.

500 Doz. MISSES' FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS for 8s. per doz., worth $1 50.
500 Doz. MISSES' do. FINER, 8s. per doz., worth $2 00.
THIS LINE OF LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS INCLUDES A WHOLE IMPORTATION AND WE GUARANTEE THEM THE BEST GOODS SHOWN FOR THE MONEY AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS. R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING
8-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 25.
9-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 55.
10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 70.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening,
in ADDITION to his usual stock, a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FANCY, SIDE, BACK and WATERFALL COMBS, in SHELL, BUFFALO, IVORY, and STEEL PINS and EARRINGS TO MATCH, SOLITAIRES, SCARF-PINS, BRACELETS, FANCY HAIR-PINS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASES, complete for traveling.
BLACK and WHITE BUGLE GIMPS and FRINGES, all widths and styles, for Dresses and Cloaks.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., 2 doors below Fourteenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING RIBBONS AND BONNET-SILKS NOW OPEN.
FRENCH FLOWERS NOW OPEN
STRAW GOODS NOW OPEN.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS NOW OPEN.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, ALL NEW STYLES.
SPRING STOCK LACE GOODS NOW OPEN.
FRENCH STOCK EMBROIDERIES NOW OPEN.
SPRING HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR NOW OPEN.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AT DAVIDSON'S
AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
IN ALL THE
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks, from $5 50 to $12.
Ladies' Melton Cloaks, from $5 to $10 50.
Ladies' All wool Cloaks, from $6 50 to $15.
Ladies' Zephyr Cloaks, from $12 50 to $25.
Ladies' Poult de Soie Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $30.
Ladies' Tafeta Silk Cloaks, from $15 to $35.
Misses' Melton Cloaks, from $5 to $10.
Misses' Zephyr Cloaks, from $6 50 to $12 50.
Misses' Silk Cloaks, from $6 50 to $15.
Children's Melton Cloaks, from $3 to $8 50.
Children's Silk Cloaks from $3 50 to $10.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
"LADIES WAITED UPON POLITELY."
G. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You will find the largest stock of millinery and straw goods in this City.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 759 Broadway

FINANCIAL

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....formerly of Cary, Howard & Sanger
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway
JOHN ELLIOTT.....of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER..of Seamless Clothing Manuf. Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....of H. J. Baker & Brother
ALBERT G. LEE.....of Coffin. Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....of Ross. Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
This Bank will open for business
At NO. 240 BROADWAY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH,
as authorized by the following Certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency.
[COPY.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1864.
Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, and STATE OF NEW-YORK, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the TENTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of March, 1864.
Signed,
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
CASSIUS DARLING, President.
GEO. G. HAVEN, Vice-President.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Cassius Darling, Paul Spofford.
Francis Leland, Edward Haight,
Geo. G. Haven,
authorized agents for the United States 10-40 Loan.
This bank is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized per act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable for 7 years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year payable in coin a nually on bonds not over $100, and semi-annually on all other bonds.
Subscribers will be required to pay in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in Legal tender Notes, or in the notes of National Banks, adding 5 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.
Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier, or to Messrs. UNDERHILL & HAVEN, Sub-Agents, No. 67 Wall-st.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually; and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.
Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.
It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW YORK, March 28, 1864.
By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further advised, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF GOLD COIN, to the credit of the collector of any port, as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.
These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the Collector from the party to whom they are issued. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, series B, due on the 1st April, 1864, will be paid on presentation at Bank of North America.
CHARLES BUTLER, President pro tem.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY are open at our office. Parties invited to call; every information given.
DIBBLE & CAMBLOSS,
No. 24 William-st., up stairs.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.
TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN FAIR, to be held in this City, commencing on the 28th of March inst.
The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
You know the preëminent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.
The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to omit no effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.
The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.
With the patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.
Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committees.
Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.
It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.
E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKELEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT.
STEPHEN HYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BURT.
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.
The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.
Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.
PRICES:
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.....$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c
The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.
The committee reserve the right to change the rates on admission from time to time.
Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.
The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

FIREMEN.
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
Office, No. 744 Broadway, New-York,
Fire Companies collecting articles to be disposed of at the Sanitary Fair, are requested to send the same to the office of the Committee, No. 744 Broadway, on or before THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.
Any expense incurred in forwarding goods to the office will, if desired, be paid by the Committee.
A complete inventory should accompany the articles sent, containing, if possible, the name of the donor and value.
All moneys collected should be handed over to Mr. A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, on or before April 1.
Companies contributing will also send a fire-cap to the office.
WM. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman General Committee.
LAWRENCE TAYLOR,
Secretary General Committee.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, John Garcia,
John R. Platt, Alonzo Slote,
John Decker, John J. Gorman,
S. J. Macy,
JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman.
WILLIAM M. RANDELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.
All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.
Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.
Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.
ALVAH HALL, T. BAILEY MYERS,
JOHN AMOON, THEODORE PRIME,
C. H. MARSHALL, JR. CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MERCHANDISE.
Manufacturers of piano-fortes and musical instruments, dealers in musical merchandise, publishers and importers of music, &c., are requested to send their contributions, without delay, addressed to the chairman of this committee, No. 758 Broadway, where proper receipts will be given. Any article that may serve to decorate the Music Department, such as busts, portraits, photographs, autographs of eminent musicians, etc., etc., will be thankfully received by the committee, and promptly returned to the owner at the close of the Fair. Donations in money should be addressed to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. C. F. Chickering, 652 Broadway.
WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman.
C. F. CHICKERING, W. A. POND,
F. LUIS, H. SCHLESINGER,
W. STEINWAY, Sub-Committee.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 21, at the residence of the late Dr. Mofiat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.
Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN A. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTed on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDW'D D. GARDINER, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS R. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—THE UNdersigned, Committee of the Metropolitan Fair Association, earnestly request all persons in the above branch of business who intend contributing goods to the Fair to send their contributions without delay to No. 2 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
Mrs EDWARD CLARKE,
Mrs. R. RAY,
Mrs. C. GOFF,
Mrs. A. FITZGERALD,
Mrs. WM. BLOODGOOD,
} Committee on Dry Goods.

TO THE SWISS RESIDENTS IN NEW-YORK.—The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair has organized a Swiss Department, and placed it in the charge of Mrs. M. J. PAILLARD. The Swiss residents of this City are solicited to take a special interest in this department, that it may be made characteristic and attractive. Persons having flags or other Swiss ornaments are invited to loan them. Contributions of all kinds will be received at the residences of Mrs M. J. PAILLARD, No. 160 East 13th-st., and Mrs. A. RUSCH, No. 40 East 18th-st., or by Mrs. A. Schettina, Mrs. James Doerler, Mrs. E. Scheitlin, Mrs. Wm. Kiefer and Mrs. R. M. Oberteuffer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.
WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, President.

INSURANCE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-Office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK—NO. 82 NASSAU-st., near Fulton.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Tuesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
JAMES C. STONEALL,
CHARLES COOPER,
} Vice Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWPER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 4th-st.
GORGEOUS COMBINATION
OF ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING
DURING THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS! EASTER HOLIDAYS!
AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
when the entire resources of this
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,
with its
MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES
AND LEVIATHAN COMPANY
OF STAR ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC,
will be brought into play, in conjunction with
NEW STARS! NEW STARS!
IN A BEWILDERING GALAXY OF
NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE MARVELOUSLY SURPRISING
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
The great and exciting
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
in addition to the
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS
EASTER PROGRAMME,
The grandest and most varied ever presented.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND NIGHT OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as BERTUCCIO, a JESTER, in Tom Taylor's celebrated play, in three acts, entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Received last evening by a densely crowded house.
The cast will be of unusual excellence.
Gaetto Manfredi.....Mr. J. Nunan
Guido Malatesta.....Mr. E. B. Holmes
Serafino Dell' Aquela.....Mr. J. W. Collier
Baldassare Torelli.....Mr. T. B. Ringgold
Gian Maria Ordelaffi.....Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Bernardo Ascolti.....Mr. C. De Forrest
Francesca Bentivoglio.....Miss Ada Clifton
Fiordelisa, (her first appearance).....Miss Rose Eytinge
Brigitta.....Miss Mary Wells
Ginevra.....Mrs. Reeves
TO-MORROW, third night of EDWIN BOOTH.
In active rehearsal THE MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
MARTHA.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, Flotow's charming and most popular opera of
MARTHA. MARTHA,
with the following very brilliant cast:
Lady Henrietta, (her favorite rôle).....Miss KELLOGG
Nancy.....Mme. SULZER
Lionel.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Plunkett.....Sig. WEINLICH
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
THURSDAY EVENING—FAUST.
FRIDAY EVENING—Revival of Meyerbeer's grand opera,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
On Saturday afternoon A GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The sale of secured seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-SECOND WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a grand Tour of
THE WORLD.
The Tour new EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. WILKINS,
FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL,
Second time this season Holcroft's great Comedy, the
ROAD TO RUIN,
with the highly attractive cast of the establishment.
Box-book now open.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
The exhibition of Bierstadt's picture of the Rocky Mountains will positively close on next
FRIDAY, April 1,
at the Crayon Art Gallery, Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the F. W. Baptist Church, in 28th-st., west of Broadway, will be held this TUESDAY EVENING at the Church. The exercises will consist of declamations, dialogues, solos and choruses. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets—Adults 25 cents; children 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

ORGANIST WANTED—IN A SUBURBAN village in constant railroad communication with New-York; a good opening for a teacher. Address PIONEER, care of F. J. Huntington, No. 434 Broome-st.

MEETINGS.

BARBER'S MEETING.
A special meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' Protective Association, will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 218 Grand-st., on TUESDAY, 29th of March, at 9½ o'clock, P. M. J. EBLING, President.
F. M. ROBINSON, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—A special meeting of the association will be held at headquarters, Seventh Regiment Armory, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.
W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance, City of New-York, Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees or persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold for unpaid assessments during the month of October, 1862, that the detailed statement of property still unredeemed from said sale is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company (and the United States Government tax on the same) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th day of April next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the books of the Company on the 1st day of April prox. The Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April prox.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.
H

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSING ITALIAN FRIGATE.

Return of the Steamship North Star—An Extensive Cruise—No Tidings of the Frigate.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. LEFEVRE, arrived at this port last evening from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, which vessel was spoken at sea in a sinking condition. The *North Star* sailed from this port on the 17th inst., and cruised as far south as Bermuda, and east to lon. 55°, lat. 33°, making a zigzag course, running two hours one way and three hours the other, both on the southern and eastern cruises. Steered northeast to Sable Island, from lat. 33°, and from thence to the vicinity of Halifax, and passed directly over the spot where the frigate was last seen; but not a vestige of any wreck or materials were in view. On the 24th and 25th, in lat. 40° 17, lon. 56° 54, encountered a hurricane, and from southwest to northeast run south thirty six hours, and hove to. The gale lasted nearly three days, and Capt. LEFEVRE reports it exceedingly severe. The *North Star* has sailed over about 2,800 miles of sea during the cruise.

Funeral of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY were solemnized at Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon. The building was well filled, the greater portion being ladies. The coffin was brought up about 2 o'clock by the pall-bearers, consisting of Messrs. William Cullen Bryant, E. Trapan, J. H. Bryant, Mr. Davis, (colored, formerly a slave,) Messrs. Ritter and Carpenter, Rev. Messrs. Jocelyn and Fairbanks. The coffin was of plain rosewood, silver-plated, with a plate containing the name of deceased, viz.:

"Owen Lovejoy,
Died March 25, 1864,
aged 53 years."

A wreath of immortelles was on the top.

When the remains were placed in front of the pulpit, the ceremony was commenced with an anthem by the choir. Rev. H. W. BEECHER delivered a prayer, when Rev. Dr. G. B. CHEEVER read a chapter of scripture, and addressed the congregation. Of all scripture, perhaps, he said, this is the most appropriate, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me," and continued that a nation to-day mourned its bereavement, over a brother who had fallen at the most critical period of the conflict in a moral battle, dying at his post while active for the freedom of his country. The country could ill afford to lose such a hero, whether in the field of battle, or the more solemn arena where our brothers fought and struggled. God would raise up a successor to the fallen hero. The speaker then proceeded to touch upon three particular points—the event of the murder of the brother of deceased, and the assiduity with which Mr. LOVEJOY, in 1837, consecrated himself. He preached a sermon in 1842, "We must obey God rather than man," calling upon all to prefer the will of God to the laws of man. As the fight for freedom progressed, it was at last declared treason to shelter a fugitive slave, then LOVEJOY openly defied the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and declared that his house was open to the fugitive, and daring the slave-hunter to seek him there. The second instance, on the eve of the present rebellion, when it was proposed to amend the Constitution on behalf of Slavery, the deceased manfully opposed it, saying that he never had heard of God having compromised with Satan by prohibiting hell-fire either North or South of 34° 36'. His last point was the introduction of his bill for the total emancipation of all men from Slavery. He was laboring for this measure when death called him away. When he left his ministry to go into politics, he only changed the pulpit and took the nation for his audience.

The reverend gentleman concluded with a few words of condolence to the immediate friends of deceased.

Rev. Mr. BEECHER then read a hymn written for the occasion, which was sung by the choir, commencing:

"O, lay him in his place of rest,
His earnest, stormy life is o'er;
Let the green beds of Spring be prest
Around the form we see no more."

Mr. BEECHER then delivered a brief address, in which he stated that the body was awaiting the arrival of a Congressional delegation to convey it to the house of deceased in Illinois, where due honors would be paid to it; but, as he died here, a guest of the City, it was proper that he should not depart without appropriate funeral service. The deceased had occupied an honorable position among those engaged in the great work of Christianity, in which he had won the esteem and respect of all his co-laborers in that work. OWEN LOVEJOY was an evidence that a man might become heroic by the simple qualities of manliness and fidelity. It was a work that required more than conscience. To some it was a position of torment. Not so to him. He was built broad and square and strong and healthy and resolute, fitted to fight this battle. He was a frank, open-hearted, noble, generous man—hating evil alone. The speaker referred to the early education of the deceased. He was trained for the ministry, and applied for license from the Episcopal Church, which was offered him on condition that he would not agitate the Slavery question. Refusing these terms, he joined the Congregational Church and labored zealously in the cause in which his heart was engaged. His work is not yet done; but it will soon, and his spirit will labor in the cause until his task is fulfilled.

Rev. Dr. STORRS then delivered a prayer, after which the choir sang the beautiful hymn, "The Shining Shore."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. BEECHER, when, after viewing the body, the audience retired.

The remains will be sent to Princeton, Ill., for interment, this morning.

A Bold Attempt to Burn the Free Academy.

THE ALLEGED INCENDIARY IN CUSTODY.

Soon after 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., a daring attempt was made to burn down the Free Academy in this City, situated at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to save the building. From the testimony which has already been been elicited by the Fire-Marshal, it appears that on the morning in question Mrs. DELANEY, wife of Mr. JOSEPH DELANEY, the Janitor of the Academy, heard an unusual noise about the building. She arose from her bed and made a survey of the premises, but having discovered nothing retired again. Soon afterward she was aroused by a feeling of suffocation, caused evidently by fire in the building. Her husband was then awakened, and a thorough search instituted. The result was the finding of a fire which had been kindled at the bottom of a board partition that separated a small room from the furnace. The fire was rapidly extending upward, and in a few moments more the whole of that portion of the edifice would have been past salvation. As it was, the flames were extinguished by three or four persons, without a fire alarm, and with the damage of only a few hundred dollars. An examination revealed the fact that a shovel of burning coals had been thrown against the board partition by the incendiary. The laboratory window was found open, and, from its peculiar situation and arrangement, it was known that no one but a person very familiar with the premises could have effected an entrance by that means. DANIEL MCAVOY has for seven or eight years been assistant janitor in the Academy. Recently he was discharged, for good cause, and he thereafter repeatedly made threats that he would burn the building. Through the efforts of Fire Marshal BAKER and Detective FARLEY, MCAVOY was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING. Upon searching the residence of the accused, a large number of books, purloined from the Free Academy, were found and fully identified. Since his discharge from the Academy he has been a car-driver in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company. He was committed to the Tombs for examination.

Sentence of a Trade-mark Counterfeiter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

WILLIAM LIETH, the man who pleaded guilty to counterfeiting the trade-mark, label, wrapper, &c., of HENRY DALLY, proprietor of Dally's Pain Extractor, and of JOHN J. BROWN & SONS, proprietors of Brown's Bronchial Troches, was brought up for sentence. Prisoner stated that he wished to withdraw the plea of guilty of counterfeiting or forging the trade-mark and plead guilty to the charge of selling the spurious articles only. Counsel for Messrs. BROWN and DALLY stated that they had affidavits from the printers, showing that LIETH had read the proofs of the labels and wrappers and appeared to direct the printing of them. Counsel also stated that vast quantities of these spurious and inferior articles had been thrown upon the market all through the West, to the great damage of their clients' business.

Recorder HOFFMAN said that he himself could not see the difference between forging a man's trade-mark and forging his name to a note or check, except that in forging a trade-mark even greater loss was incurred by the manufacturer than if his name had been forged to a note. The sentence of the court was that LIETH be confined in the Penitentiary for nine months on the first indictment to which he had pleaded guilty, and judgment on the other be suspended for the present.

SARAH DILLON, who plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was discharged, judgment being suspended on account of mitigating circumstances.

ANN HERBERT pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

MARY MITCHELL plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

WILLIAM MORRIS and THOMAS NORRIS plead guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

JOHN RYAN, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

WILLIAM SMITH was tried and convicted for stealing $250 from a United States Volunteer. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Important Notice from Mr. Cisco.

The following notice has been issued by Assistant United States Treasurer Mr. CISCO, relative to certificates of deposit of gold coin:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further ordered, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them, certificates of deposit of gold coin, to the credit of the collector of any port as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.

These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the collector from the party to whom they are issued. J. J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The Easter Elections.

CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—(REV. DR. VERREN.)—Wardens—Jules Lanchantin, Thomas Guille. Vestrymen—Gullan C. Verplanck, George Gueutal, Frederick M. Allen, Pierre F. C. Desandes, Charles H. Kerner, John J. Lagrave, Louis C. Cuinet, Edward D. Garesche.

CHURCH.—Wardens—Messrs. Spencer K. Green and Peter D. Collins. Vestrymen—Messrs. Randolph M. Cooley, John H. Ruckel, A. A. Selover, Adon Smith, Jr., Jas. Dixon, Moses Chamberlain, John D. Wing and C. A. Seward, Esq.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Messrs. Charles Christmas and Olney Lovett. Vestrymen—Messrs. Augustus E. Masters, Jasper W. Gilbert, Charles D. Lewis, James T. Tapscott, John A. Ameling, Marcus F. Hodges, Orville M. Oddie, Edward C. Elliott.

HOLY TRINITY—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Hosea Webster and Charles A Townsend. The vestry the same as last year.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—John S. Mackay, John B. Wilson. Vestrymen—Geo. W. Johnston, Dr. J. B. Elliot, H. H. Todd, V. Aldridge, J. A. Baush, Ely Webster, J. A. Nichols, J. C. Perry.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—John W. Hunter, John Bennett. Vestrymen—John Gallop, Edward Hill, Wm. Swift, J. J. Lawrence, W. H. Fleeman, Jas. C. Hull, John Carpenter, J. M. Halsey.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Chas. W. Smith, Isaac Vanderbilt. Vestrymen—Chas. O. Jones, G. Pomeroy, W. S. Rollins, H. L. Smith, Geo. W. Holeil, T. C. Grannis, Wm. H. Brown, J. M. Cooper.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and family, Gen. H. H. Baxter, C. J. Phelps, Vermont; Col. L. S. Devin, Elmira; Lieut.-Col. T. Lyman, Boston; John Newman, Ripley College, Vt., and J. M. Jaycox, New-York, are stopping at the Astor House.

W. E. Listey, Colorado; R. R. Peters, Colorado; T. and G. H. Dorriss, St. Louis; P. W. De Long, Cincinnati; J. W. Buttan, California, and O. Dickerson, California, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Pleasonton, U. S. A.; Maj. and Mrs. Chambliss, West Point, and Capt. G. S. Shaw, A. D. C. on Gen. Augur's Staff, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Division Court of Inquiry, instituted on the 17th of February last to inquire whether the Sixty-ninth volunteered into the service of the United States, and whether the SIXTY-NINTH became a part of the Corcoran Legion, have adjourned. Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE decides, upon the evidence given, that the SIXTY-NINTH twice entered the service of the United States for three months, but were mustered out. Only nine officers and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates entered the Corcoran Legion. It is, therefore, decided that the Sixty-ninth of this City, commanded by Col. BAGLEY, is the real Sixty-ninth New-York National Guard, and the name of the other is changed to the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—WM. SILVERSTEEL and SIGMUND PRAQUE, two Germans from Chatham-street, were arrested yesterday, and brought before the Commissioner, charged with enticing a soldier to desert. It appeared from the statement of the soldier that the prisoners met him in the Bowery on Sunday last and asked him to drink with them. After scraping an acquaintance with him they proposed that he should put on citizen's clothes, and accompany them to Boston, Mass., there to enlist in another regiment and get the bounty. They offered to give him the necessary clothing, and $75 cash down. Prisoners were held to bail in the sum of $800 each.

RIVER ITEMS.—The arrival of foreign vessels yesterday was much larger than usual, owing to the pleasant weather and the recent storms, which kept many ships at sea.... Old shipping merchants say that transportation on the North River will probably be greater the coming season than during any preceding year... The iron ferry buildings at the foot of Whitehall-street are nearly completed. ....It is understood the *Dunderberg* will be launched during the month of May....Business at the Navy-yard was never more brisk than at present.... The arrival of emigrants at Castle Garden, since the first of January, was never exceeded by the same period in former years.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, on the body of a woman named CATHARINE EARLY, aged 33 years, who died at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received by being run over by a stage of the Bowery and Grand-street line, on Saturday, March 26, 1864. The jury, in their verdict, say: "We consider that the occurrence was entirely accidental, and we would recommend that there be a policeman stationed on Chatham-street hill, to arrest all persons driving on that hill at a faster rate than the law allows, and also to see persons safely across the street."

AN INCENDIARY FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 581 Third-avenue, occupied by A. WEBB & Co. as a provision store. The damage was about $150. Insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $1,000. Fire-Marshal BAKER has made an investigation, and he has no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

INDIAN VISITORS.—A large number of Indians—Iroquois, Mohawk, Seneca and Whatnot—are now in the City, on their way to visit their Great Father at Washington, returning in time to attend the Sanitary Fair. To-night eighteen of them will examine the curiosities at Barnum's Museum; but to other visitors these children of the forest will doubtless prove more attractive than anything else in the establishment.

BOUNTY BROKERS.—Yesterday, FRANK MCCORMICK and REUBEN ODELL, of Newark, New-Jersey, were brought before Major JOLINE, at Gen. DIX's Headquarters, charged with swindling three negro recruits of $200 each. They did not return the money and were promptly sent to Fort Lafayette.

BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Young Men's Association give their seventh annual ball for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at the Academy of Music, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board was held last night. Several communications from the Mayor were presented—one relative to the renting of the James-street Market, in regard to which he solicited the advice of the Common Council; and the other recommending the improvement and proper care of Washington Park, which is now in a state of dilapidation. Both communications were referred to appropriate committees. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A man named MICHAEL SHADLEY was burned to death, on Saturday night, in a lime-kiln, corner of Columbia and Amity streets, where he was in the habit of going to obtain lodgings, having no home to go to. Being intoxicated, as supposed, he rolled near the fire, and was roasted to death. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict of death by burns was rendered.

BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.—The storm on Saturday did considerable damage in the outskirts of the city. Fences were blown down and trees uprooted. The frames of five new buildings in course of erection on Tompkins-avenue, corner of Hancock-street, were leveled with the ground. They were owned by Mr. ROSS; damage about $500.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—The house of MICHAEL MCENTEE, in Steuben-st., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Damage, about $100. TIMOTHY DOYLE, residing at No. 796 Pacific-street, in proceeding to the fire, was run over by Engine Company No. 17, and seriously injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

The Soldiers' Vote—Official Canvass.

MAJORITY OF OVER 210,000 FOR THE AMENDMENT.

The following is the full official vote of this State on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, permitting soldiers to vote:

Counties.	Whole No. of Votes.	For.	Against.
Albany	8,502	6,625	1,885
Allegany	5,355	4,930	423
Broome	3,886	3,611	328
Cattaraugus	4,856	4,462	373
Cayuga	5,733	4,998	3.3
Chautauqua	7,793	6,704	1,089
Chemung	6,627	2,328	290
Chenango	4,695	4,248	471
Clinton	2,826	2,397	429
Columbia	4,677	4,062	887
Cortland	3,138	2,818	320
Delaware	4,854	3,776	1,078
Dutchess	6,219	5,282	927
Erie	11,659	9,564	1,432
Essex	2,929	2,733	196
Franklin	2,598	1,911	687
Fulton	2,409	1,884	525
Genesee	3,526	3,363	161
Greene	4,506	2,533	1,973
Hamilton	286	178	108
Herkimer	4,666	4,103	560
Jefferson	7,173	6,355	318
Kings	9,884	9,103	740
Lewis	2,620	2,312	304
Livingston	4,027	3,929	125
Madison	5,713	5,105	602
Monroe	8,913	8,486	414
Montgomery	3,837	2,607	1,230
New-York	23,236	16,383	5,830
Niagara	4,195	3,935	238
Oneida	11,223	9,590	1,638
Onondaga	11,001	8,465	2,385
Ontario	4,466	4,206	248
Orange	5,993	4,638	1,354
Orleans	3,140	3,027	113
Oswego	7,653	7,268	378
Otsego	9,441	8,062	1,376
Putnam	1,230	867	363
Queens	2,335	1,871	462
Rensselaer	8,496	6,525	1,595
Richmond	1,323	681	642
Rockland	1,359	930	429
St. Lawrence	7,313	7,116	190
Saratoga	5,158	4,307	851
Schenectady	2,106	1,500	589
Schoharie	4,356	2,461	1,800
Schuyler	2,234	1,876	367
Seneca	3,169	2,816	353
Steuben	6,503	5,515	989
Suffolk	3,435	2,319	738
Sullivan	3,521	2,534	982
Tioga	3,103	2,713	393
Tompkins	3,977	3,803	160
Ulster	7,267	5,636	1,628
Warren	2,212	2,123	116
Washington	4,981	4,744	231
Wayne	5,757	5,272	455
Westchester	5,008	4,142	866
Wyoming	3,941	3,510	423
Yates	2,632	2,568	64
Total	307,435	258,795	48,070
Majority for the amendment			210,710

Public Board—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Central	143⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3 126
100	do	b10 143⅜	200	do	b3 125⅜
300	do	143⅜	300	do	b3 125⅜
100	do	s3 143⅜	200	do	b3 125⅜
100	do	b3 143⅜	200	do	s3 125⅜
300	do	b3 143⅜	100	do	b3 125⅜
200	do	143⅜	100	do	125⅜
400	do	b3 143⅜	1000	do	s3 125
400	Erie R.	125	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	b3 150
100	do	btw 125⅜	1200	do	b10 150
400	do	125⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	b3 125⅜
500	do	b3 125⅜	100	do	b3 68⅜
500	do	b3 125⅜	200	do	68⅜
200	do	s3 125⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	s30 143
200	do	125⅜	100	do	s30 144
500	Erie Pr.	114⅜	100	do	b3 145⅜
1000	do	114⅜	200	do	b3 145⅜
200	do	b10 114⅜	200	do	b3 145⅜
100	Hud. R. R. ex-div.	156⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	84⅜
900	Har. R.	106	400	do	84⅜
400	do	s3 106⅜	100	do	84⅜
1200	do	106⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. P.	100
100	do	106⅜	100	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	99
2200	Reading R.	147	100	Ch. R. & Quin.	b3 115
200	do	b3 147	100	Tol. & Wabash	70⅝
1000	do	s3 148	100	do	70⅝
1900	do	148	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	b15 63
500	do	bnw 148⅛	$10,000	M & Mo. L. G. B	76
500	do	s10 148	35,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	64⅝
200	do	s3 148⅜	10,000	do	64⅜
100	do	148⅜	200	Mil. & Chi. R.	91
200	do	b3 148⅜	400	Canton Co.	70⅝
100	do	148⅜	100	do	70⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b3 148⅜	$10,000	Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co.	1st M. B. 100
200	do	148⅜	5,000	do	b3 100⅛
100	do	148⅜	600	Cum. Coal	82⅝
50	do	148	100	do	82⅜
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	117⅜	100	do	b3 83
200	do	s3 117⅜	200	Quick. M. Co.	76¼
600	Ill. Cen. R.	152	1000	do	b3 76⅜
200	do	152⅜	200	do	76¼
300	do	151⅜	300	do	s3 76⅜
400	do	151	200	do	76⅜
100	do	b3 151	1600	do	77
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	126⅜	600	do	s3 77
200	do	s3 126⅜	1005	do	b3 77
200	do	b10 126⅜	500	do	s3 77¼
880	Gal. & Chic. R.	126	100	do	b3 77⅛
800	do	126⅜	200	do	b3 77⅛
600	do	126⅜	50	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	85
100	do	b10 126⅜	200	Wyom. Val. Coal	Co 98⅛
200	do	b3 126⅜	100	Qtz. Hill G. M.	29
200	do	b4 126⅛	200	do	29⅜
100	Rut. Marble Co.	25	300	do	b10 29⅜
600	Mar. Min. Co.	43	200	do	b10 30
300	do	42⅜	500	Can. Co.	s10 10⅜
100	do	b3 43	600	do	11
100	do	b10 43⅛	200	Nashua Co.	p3 17⅜
1500	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅜			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$15,000	Amer Gold.	s3 166⅜	200	Rock Island R.	125
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 142	200	do	b3 125
100	do	b5 142	800	Fort Wayne	143
100	Erie R.	b3 124⅜	100	do	s30 140
400	do	b3 124⅜	100	do	s3 143
200	do	124⅜	500	do	b3 143⅛
100	do	s30 124	500	do	b3 143⅜
100	do	124⅞	200	do	b3 143⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R.	156⅜	300	do	b3 143⅜
300	do	b3 156	300	Prairie du Chien	84
100	Harlem R.	s3 107	100	do	83⅝
200	do	106⅝	100	do	83¾
200	do	107	200	do	83
200	do	107¼	100	Chi. & Alton R.	95
300	do	107¾	100	Burl. & Quin.	145
300	do	108	200	Canada Cop. Co.	11
300	Reading R.	147⅜	400	do	b3 11¼
200	do	b3 146⅜	5,000	O. & M. Cer.	64
100	Mich. Cen. R.	148	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	85⅜
100	do	147⅝	300	do	85⅜
700	do	147⅜	200	Canton Co.	s60 69⅜
200	do	147⅜	300	Cumberland	b3 82⅜
100	Mich. So. R.	116⅜	100	do	s3 82⅜
100	do	116⅜	500	Bucks C. L'd Co.	1⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R.	b3 148⅜	300	Quick. Min. Co.	75
300	do	b3 149	500	do	75⅜
600	do	148⅜	4000	do	75¼
100	do	b3 148⅜	1000	do	b10 76
300	do	148⅜	500	do	b15 76
1000	do	b3 148⅜	800	do	s3 76
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	125⅜	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	29
500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	150	100	do	28¾
400	do	149⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co.	42¼
200	do	149⅜			

Advertisement.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

[Advertisement.]

SIGNS OF CHARACTER, AND HOW TO READ THEM.—Physiognomy, Phrenology, Psychology, Ethnology, with Portraits and Biography, given in the April Number *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The last of the course of lectures which are being delivered in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S,) will be delivered by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*London*. Admission, 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

INDIANS AT BARNUM'S.—A large party of Indians now in New York, visit Barnum's Museum this evening.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—A. Cantillier, Joseph R. Gunn, H. C. Wilcox, W. F. Porter, J. M. Hendricks, H. B. Lewermore, W. Lyman and wife, Capt. Courtney, Mrs. Maj. Robie and child, C. O'Connor, Dr. Haver and mother, Miss Gaffrey, Capt. Merton, Lieut. Jane, Charles Proilland, J. C. Cooley, Capt. Wm. Baker, S. L. Fowers, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, J. A. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. A. Scanlan, Lieut. Merton, H. S. Dodo, J. M. Kelly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 51 | Sun sets..... 6 21 | Moon rises..12 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 51 | Gov. Island..12 40 | Hell Gate.. 2 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamship America, Shaw, New-Orleans.
Steamer J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.
Barks Theresa & Amelia, (ital.,) Romeo, Cork, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Harriet Ralli, (Fr.,) Bonifacy, Marseilles, Buetjer & De Vertu.
Brigs Leviathan, Singer, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Cormor, Talbot, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; Warren, Smith, Philadelphia, Bassett & Nickerson.
Schooners Myrtle, Young's, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Mazeppa, Young, Norfolk, F. J. Campbell; D. Miller, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Tigris, (Br.,) Porter, Manzanilla, D. R. De Wolf; Princess, Lovell, Boston; R Parker, Tarr, Gloucester; Alice T., (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Fewins & Son; Viola, Ackley, Philadelphia, T. M. Mayhew; Ann & Susan, Douglas, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Globe, Rockwell, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sea Nymph, Conley, Washington, L. Kenny; Wave, Cole, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Leocadia, Small, Salem. J. W. Elwell & Co.
Sloops Chas. Pryor, Bash, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Hilton Head March 19, via Hatteras Inlet 24th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster March 26, off Little Egg Harbor, saw a ship under close-reefed fore and mizzen-topsails and maintopmast gone; as it soon after set in thick could not speak her. On the 25th and 26th had very heavy S. E. and N. E. gales.

Steamship North Star, Lefevre, from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo.

Ship Favorite, (of St. John, N. B.,) Spain, Newport, Wales, 49 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig Agnes, (Prus.,) Mentz, Marseilles 80 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt, is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress, having experienced very heavy weather, and on the 16th inst., during a violent gale from N. E., accompanied by snow, stove bulwarks, lost and split sails, and touched four times on Nantucket Shoals, causing the vessel to leak badly, the crew becoming exhausted and unable to keep the vessel free; on the 27th, was taken in tow by pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, and towed to Sandy Hook, and from thence by steamtug to this City. During the gale of the 16th, John Douglass, seaman, of Liverpool, was washed overboard by a sea and lost.

Schr. Bessie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Teneriffe Jan. 9, via River Gambia, W. C. A., 42 ds., with fruit, nuts, etc., to W. W. De Forest & Co. Experienced heavy weather most of the passage; been 22 ds. N. of Bermuda; carried away foretopmast, split and lost sails.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Ellsworth, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Cutler, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kossuth, Mayo, Machias 14 ds., with lumber to E. J. Peters & Co.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Fair-dealer, Young, Providence.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. Juliet, Fosbee, Boston 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Krull, Newport 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Charles Moller, Baker, Boston 4 ds.

Schr. Hannah D. ——, Harwich, to master.

Sloop Pointer, Sickles, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Victoria, Champion, London Feb. 21, to E. E. Morgan. Also one ship.

Sailed.

March 27—Steamers Empire, Moonlight, Patapsco, E. L. Clark.

Barks S. R. Chapman, Frangen, Spirito, Arthur Pardew, N. Boynton.

Brigs Pedro T. P. Watson, Daisey, Denmark.

Schooners Halitia, C. & N. Rogers, La Creole, D. S. Williams, Lovett Peacock, W. & T. Crammer, Exertion, G. L. White, Alex. Blus, Mercy Taylor, S. J. Waring, Napoleon, Moderator, Brave.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28—Arr. bark Emilie, from Liverpool; gunboat Rhode Island, Cape Haythen 19th. Left U. S. steamer Powhatan and U. S. ship National Guard.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark W. S. Hansel, (formerly the Am. bark Aura,) Capt. Bunker, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar and honey, went ashore on the 19th inst. at 3 A. M., about 10 miles south of Hatteras light; the weather thick at the time; vessel and cargo a total loss. She lies broadside on, so that the sugar casks have floated out, and the beach is strewed for miles with the empty hogsheads. All hands were saved. One man from the shore was drowned while assisting to save the crew. Three of the passengers from the Hansel came to this port in the transport Louisa Moore. The cargo was insured, but the vessel.

RETURNED.—Ship Lydia, of Yarmouth, N. S., Killam, hence March 4, with a general cargo, bound to Callao, and dispatched by Dolner, Potter & Co., having on the 8th inst., in lat. 37 07, lon. 64, encountered a violent gale from S. W., during which sprung a leak, and was making about five inches of water per hour; the gale lasted thirty hours, during which time was hove to; on 11th, Sandy Hook bearing N. W. by W. 660 miles, bore up for New-York; on the 22d and 23d, lat. 39 43, lon. 73 39, had a heavy gale from N. E., with snow; on the 25th, took another gale, and was compelled to haul off shore.

The brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Capt. Schroeder, from Curacoa, is ashore on Squan beach. Captain and crew saved.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 24, P. M.—Arr. schr. Lizzie M. Stacy, from Choptauk River, Md., for Boston.

March 25—Arr. and sld. schrs. Julia Elizabeth and Cosmos, from Elizabethport for Boston; Laura Frances, from New-York for do.; M. S. Partridge, from do. for Portsmouth; Israel L. Snow, from Rondout for Portland. Also arr. brigs Virginia, Ambrose Light and Advent, (Br.;) schrs. Surf, Samuel Fish, John Somes, Hattie Lewis, Otter Rock, and others.

In port at 8 A. M., wind light from N. W., schrs. Alexandria, Van Buren, Kossuth, Harriet Samantha, Surprise and Mary Louisa.

Schr. Honest Abe, of Ellsworth, from Providence for Maguadavic, N. B., dragged ashore at Tarpauline Cove on the night of the 23d, in the N. E. gale; is bilged and nearly dry on the rocks at low water.

March 25—Arr. schr. Phenix, (Br.,) for Cornwallis, N. S., with the loss of mainmast, her sails torn, and eight stanch

...ers had shaken her faith in the flag. Mr. CARSEY growled inwardly, but bore it tolerably well; sold all his negroes (100) had departed but some five, his fences had disappeared, his sheep and chickens were devoured, and his mules had been taken by one party or the other; for this is the third time our armies have been over this country, and, I take it, friend or foe, it makes little difference, all devour.

Our first tent night was cold for this country, but we slept well, and were waked by the mocking-birds and bugles; very pleasant. Had some difficulty in finding a servant; for the demands have been great, and there is a scarcity of colored people in this State this day. Visited the camps of the Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, and saw a fine drill, by Major.

Then visited camp of the Second New-York Veterans, Col. CRAWLEY, of Saratoga. Just at this moment the regiment seems under a cloud, though its reputation, I believe, is one of the best. The Colonel himself was temporarily ordered to his tent for some informality, and, I am told his Major, VAN VORST, has been ordered to report for duty at New-Orleans. It seems the Major made an excursion into the country thirty miles west of this, and brought back three hundred and fifty cattle; but not content with this, his soldiers (with or without his consent) brought back some considerable store of chickens, pigs, sheep, &c., which Gen. FRANKLIN happened to see. These articles were at once confiscated and the Major dismissed to New-Orleans. It is not only that the people should not be plundered, but such plundering demoralizes the army and cannot be permitted. As I believe Col. CHRYSLER is esteemed highly, this is to be regretted.

Scene II., 9 P. M.—A large fire of blazing logs near the General's tent; around this are seated the General and his Staff. Two Germans of the guard, who have carried a large accordeon through the wars, are singing their songs; and standing about in the dim light are the rest of the guard, the negroes and attendants. The picture was picturesque.

ARTILLERY REVIEW.

To-day was a large and fine review of artillery, led by the famous NIMS' battery. Present, Gen. FRANKLIN and Staff, attended by Gens. EMORY, LEE and RANSOM, with their respective Staffs. Those who know, say that a better show of artillery is rarely seen in these parts.

THE ARMY IN MOTION.

Orders have just come for the army to move, and now all is activity. Wagon trains are loading up, cavalrymen are perfecting their harness, infantry are brightening their pieces. Gen. A. L. LEE will lead the advance with his cavalry, which he has been collecting and equipping with skill and energy. It is a superb body of men, and as well mounted as possible in this region. The men seem in good heart, able and ready to do their work. When I mention Cols. DUDLEY, GOODING, LUCAS and ROBINSON, you may suppose that Gen. LEE will be served by able Lieutenants. It is understood that Gen. BANKS will again take the command in person, and I hear the names of Gens. FRANKLIN, EMORY, RANSOM and GROVE spoken of in connection with the movement. Where the expedition will go and what it will accomplish, I do not know, but expectation points to the Red River country, where KIRBY SMITH and DICK TAYLOR head the rebel forces. Whatever is its purpose, it will be developed before this reaches you, and whatever it is, we believe it will not be such a fruitless expedition as some others. It will certainly open a rich and productive country, and ought to free some cotton. It is well known that there remain along the Red River large quantities of cotton, some of which can be got out; but I learn from a person lately from that country, that the rebels are determined to burn if they can't save, and that orders have gone out to that effect. On the other hand it is shrewdly suspected that some of the rebel officers are in league with our New-Orleans merchants to save it. We shall see.

I have no Government information, but what I have leads me to report that the rebels have from twelve to twenty thousand men between Alexandria and Shreveport; that these *may* be concentrated at some point where there *may* be a hard fight; that Alexandria is not much fortified; that Fort De Russy, below that, is a strong work, which may be turned by our forces, and certainly will be if Gen. SHERMAN advances from Vicksburg to cooperate with Gen. BANKS; that Shreveport is well prepared for defence and will be defended if possible; and finally, that MAGRUDER with his ten to twenty thousand men is still in Texas, but may possibly be recalled to cooperate with KIRBY SMITH in the defence of the Trans-Mississippi. If the rebels are able to combine all their forces, and Gen. BANKS is able to combine with Gen. SHERMAN, the campaign will not be insignificant or uneventful.

The heavy artillery has gone forward and the cavalry starts to-night; so good bye till we reach the Red River. WYLLYS.

GEN. LEE'S ORDERS TO MOVE.

P. S.—The cavalry are ordered to start at once, and at an hour's notice, are already in motion, at sunset of this the 13th March. His command consists of some six thousand men, led by Cols. DUDLEY, GOODING, LUCAS and ROBINSON, including three batteries, one of which is NIMS', already famous. Telegraph dispatches have just arrived, saying that Gen. SHERMAN has entered the mouth of Red River with transports and gunboats, and Gen. LEE's orders are to move on at once to cooperate in the action on and near the Red River. He will leave here to-night and push through as rapidly as possible without infantry support, and will fight his way through to the Red River at or near Alexandria, then to act as the emergency may demand. He must make the march of a hundred and sixty or seventy miles with what he can carry from here, and hardly expects to find any considerable opposing forces this side of Opelousas; beyond that he probably must have a fight, and if not beaten will reach the Red River in some six days or less. Fort De Russy, some twenty-five miles below Alexandria, is believed to have been strengthened, and the river blocked there by trees and other obstructions. If SHERMAN is detained there LEE will attack in the rear, unless the rebels find it better to get out of it and save themselves from being flanked. From the known activity and rapidity of Gens. LEE and SHERMAN, you may be sure that no grass will grow under their feet. It is fortunate that these two Commanders will be free to act according to their own best judgment, and as they have already established a reputation for bravery and dash, they will do what is possible to sustain their well-earned reputations. They may fail to do what they wish, but I hope not.

The night is fine and bright, and the cavalry is pouring by cheering like schoolboys. They are brave fellows, and seem to enjoy the prospect of a fight. W.

THE DEATH OF MR. CLOUGH.

A most unfortunate and melancholy end has come to Mr. CLOUGH, who was engaged in cultivating two of the largest estates on the Mississippi, (DOYALS' and one of the MINOR's.) I understand he was a Connecticut man, very active, energetic, and, I should suppose, rash. It seems he had been plagued by some stray horses, belonging to a sort of vagrant white family, which had squatted on one of these properties, and had given them notice that they must remove their horses and themselves; so, I suppose, bad blood had been engendered.

Meeting the son, a boy about sixteeen, driving his wagon, Mr. CLOUGH has some words with him, and the boy replied in an insolent way, that "they would move their horses when they got ready," &c. Upon which Mr. CLOUGH dismounted and proceeded to take the boy's horses out of his wagon. Upon which the boy shot him through the head, so that he died instantly.

Progress of the Red River Expedition—The Brownsville Custom-House—The United States District Court—List of Prize Cases Disposed of.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 19, 1864.

There is news from Red River that Fort De Russy, on the 14th inst., and Alexandria on the 15th inst., were captured. With the fort were taken some three hundred prisoners, including twenty-four officers, also ten siege-guns, with a large quantity of ammunition and commissary stores. The city is full of political excitement with the preliminary work of electing members to the coming State Convention. It is believed here that the best men will be selected for the important trust.

The Custom-house at Brownsville, Texas, will, ere this reaches you, be opened for business. Mr. WORTHINGTON, a very capable officer and an old citizen of Texas, has been appointed by Secretary CHASE to reorganize the department. I understand that there is not a vestige of property left that once belonged to the Federal Government, anything like a record having been carefully destroyed, burnt, by the rebels. Mr. WORTHINGTON is represented as being a thoroughgoing business man, favorably known to the citizens of Texas, and his appointment will meet with the hearty approval of all immediately interested in the matter. Mr. GEO. F. H. YOUNES, formerly of Brooklyn, but for the last two years and more in the Custom-house of this city, has been selected as assistant. Mr. YOUNES was one of the officials sent out to New-Orleans at the time the port was opened, under the direction of the present efficient collector, GEO. S. DENISON, Esq., and in the responsible duties that have devolved on Mr. YOUNES no one could have performed them better. The two gentlemen leave for their important point of duty, to-day, on the steamer *St. Mary*, which proceeds direct to Point Isabel, then land travel of some twenty miles, which takes them on the battle-fields of Palo Alto and Resaca del Palma, they will reach Brownsville, their place of destination. I need not tell the merchants of New-York how important this movement is to their interests, nor need I speak of the great importance of seizing the mouth of the Rio Grande, not only thereby stopping a rebel trade of fifteen millions of dollars per month, but more has been done, the ports are opened under our flag, and the business will be legitimate, and the profits will accrue to the United States, and not to the coffers of JEFF. DAVIS & Co.

The recent unanimous confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of the Hon. E. H. DURELL, Judge of the United States District Court, naturally calls the attention of the public to this important court, before which, in the future, must come some of the largest and most important cases that will grow out of the legal complications created by the rebellion. The first Judge of this court was the Hon. DOMINIQUE HALL, an eminent lawyer and a just and impartial magistrate. His vindication of the independence of the judiciary in the case of Gen. JACKSON's arrest, presents a striking illustration of his firmness and moral courage. During the time he occupied his seat in the District Court, he exercised the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, and it is a remarkable fact, that only one of his decisions was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in this case he desired that a writ of error should be presented. He died in 1819, and was succeeded by Judge DICK, who had been District Attorney. Judge DICK died in 1826, and was succeeded by THOMAS BOWLING ROBINSON. He had been Governor of Louisiana, was a gentleman of great natural dignity of character and model worth. Judge ROBINSON was succeeded by Judge HARPER, who had been for many years Clerk of the Court. Judge LAWRENCE succeeded Judge HARPER, and distinguished himself by his extraordinary controversy with the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject of equity jurisprudence. He died in 1842, and was succeeded by Judge T. H. MCCALEB, a gentleman of the New-Orleans bar, who occupied the seat until displaced by the pretended secession of Louisiana from the Union. Shortly after Judge MCCALEB's appointment, it was reported that he was dead, and a Mr. CRAWFORD was commissioned as his successor, but on Mr. CRAWFORD's arrival in this State to assume the duties of his office he learned that the report of Judge MCCALEB's death was incorrect. There was a suspension of the office of United States District Judge from the time the State fell into the hands of the rebels up to June, 1863, when the Hon. E. H. DURELL was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN to assume the responsible duties of the exalted position. Judge DURELL, who is a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and of a family on both sides of revolutionary antecedents, has been for more than a quarter of a century a member of the New-Orleans bar; he is remarkable among his intimate friends for his fine classical education, his knowledge of the modern languages, and for his studious and retired habits. He distinguished himself as a student at Harvard College, where he graduated, and entered the law school to complete his professional studies. Judge DURELL has in years gone by taken a deep interest in the municipal affairs of New-Orleans. I believe he is the author of the present city charter, and has been from time to time Chairman of the Finance Bureau. Throughout the reign of terror under LOVELL, HOLLINS, and TWIGGS, Judge DURELL maintained his position as a Union man, never turning to the right or left, and he is among the very few resident citizens at that time of fiery ordeal, who never for a moment, from intimidation or interest, committed themselves to the usurpation. When Gen. BUTLER took possession of the city as the local authorities fled, Judge DURELL was appointed to take charge of the finances of the city, and under his control her credit was restored, her money kept at par, her bonds as they fell due have been paid, her public improvements carried on, and in spite of the war and previous rebel mismanagement, the *taxes have been reduced*. Judge DURELL, in the profession which he honors, is spoken of as a gentleman of sound judgment, of a clear and ready discrimination. His dignity of deportment, firmness of character, universally acknowledged honesty of purpose, and impartiality in the administration of justice, are admitted by all to eminently fit him for the duties so recently imposed upon him by the justly displayed confidence of his Government.

So pressing were the duties of the court, that Judge DURELL has held it open ever since his appointment, and there are now before it cases of immense importance, involving all the difficulties attending the legal disposition of estates abandoned by persons now active in the rebel service. In no judicial district in all the South is there so much rebel property interested as in New-Orleans. The moment the court was organized, the United States vessels-of-war commenced sending prayers to the court for adjudication, and in this department alone there has been an immense amount of labor performed, as will be seen by the list of prayers annexed to this meagre history of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The list includes all captures that have been reported since the opening of the court in June last up to the 15th of March, 1864:

Name of Vessel	How Disposed of.	Captured by
Helena	Condemned	U. S. S. Ossipee.
Barge H. McGuinn	Condemned	Clifton and Vincennes.
Steamer Wm. Bagaley	Cond'd&app'd	Ossipee, Kennebec and De Soto.
Schr. Excelsior	Condemned	Katahdin.
Schr. Cecilia D	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Betsey	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Flying Scud	Pending	Princess Royal.
Schr. J. T. Davis	Condemned	Cayuga.
Schr. Wave	Condemned	Cayuga.
Str. Warrior	Condemned	Gertrude.
Str. Sir Wm. Peel	Pending	Seminole.
Schr. Mack Canfield	Condemned	Bk W.G. Anders'n
Str. Leviathan	Rest'd to U.S	De Soto.
Str. Alabama	Condemned	Eugenie, San Jacinto and Tenn'e
Str. Sallie Robinson	Restored	Lower Miss. Fleet.
Schr. Jennie	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Florrie	Restored	Bermuda.
Str. Montgomery	Condemned	De Soto.
Str. Segur	Condemned	Gulf Squadron.
Yachts Restless, Union and two others, names unknown	Condemned	Commodore.
Str. Lizzie Davis	Condemned	San Jacinto.
Schr. Syrena	Restored	J. P. Jackson.
Schr. Friendship	Condemned	Tennessee.
One sail-boat	Condemned	Yacht Corypheus
Schr. Anita	Condemned	Granite City.
Schr. Matamoras	Restored	Virginia.
498 pair of shoes	Condemned	Vincennes.
Three sailboats	Condemned	Corypheus.
Brig Dashing Wave	Pending	Owasco.
Brig Volant	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Reserve	Condemned	Schr. Kittatinny.
Bark Science	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Winona	Condemned	Bk. Fl. of Mobile.
Schr. Leocadie	Condemned	Commodore.
Schr. Golden Rooster	Discontinued	Commodore.
Schr. Mary Ann	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Amelia Ann	Condemned	Granite City.
Schr. Eureka	Condemned	Aroostook.
Bark Teresita	Pending	Granite City.
3 bales & 2 crates Cotton	Restored	Granite City.
Schr. Marshal J. Smith	Condemned	Kennebec.
Schr. Independence	Condemned	Potomac.
Schr. Ratondel Vilo	Pending	
Schr. Exchange	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. John Scott	Condemned	Kennebec.
Schr. Ellen	Condemned	Gertrude.
Schr. Lucy	Restored	Corypheus.
Schr. Cosmopolite	Pending	Aroostook.
Schr. Champion	Pending	Potomac.
Schr. Louisa	Condemned	Queen.
Str. Grey Jacket	Pending	Kenebec.
Schr. Henry Colthirst	Pending	Virginia.
Four boats and cargoes	Pending	Commodore.
Str. Ben Franklin	Pending	Argovy.
Schr. Alligator	Discontinued	Stockdale.
Schr. Mary Douglas	Pending	Virginia.
Str. Gillum	Pending	Tyler & Covingt'n
Schr. Camille	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Stingray	Pending	Penobscot.
Schr. Lily	Pending	Penobscot.
Schr. John Douglas	Pending	Penobscot.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt at Fort Smith—His Orders on Resuming his Old Command—Col. Watties after the Guerrillas—The Choctaw Council—Albert Pike—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sunday, March 13, 1864.

Your old Kansas correspondent finds time to write some brief notes. He is on duty at this place. Gen. BLUNT arrived on Wednesday last, and assumed command, yesterday, of the District and Army of the Frontier. It appears that in the recent changes of department lines, a portion of Gen. BLUNT's old district and army found themselves in the Department of Arkansas. Gen. THAYER was ordered here by Major-Gen. STEELE to assume command of Western Arkansas under the name and designation of the District of the Frontier. In performance of this duty he assumes command of the army commanded by Major-Gen. BLUNT, while the latter was absent in Washington. It so happened that the entire army, with the exception of the Indian Brigade, and several companies of cavalry, were encamped in and about Fort Smith, and the border counties of Arkansas. If Gen. THAYER's action is proper and valid, then Gen. BLUNT is left without troops to protect his own lines and the loyal Indians.

It is believed that the course pursued is a mistaken one, and acting in the spirit of the following order, Gen. BLUNT issues General Order No. 1, reassuming command of the Army and District of the Frontier.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 29.—In the changes recently made in the boundaries of department commands, it may happen that troops belonging to one department may either be in, or may unavoidably pass into, another. In such a case, the troops so situated will continue under the command of the General under whose orders they may have been operating. But it is expected that they will be withdrawn as soon as the position they may occupy comes within the control of the proper Commander of the department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Gen. BLUNT assumed command of his old army in the following:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, FORT SMITH, Ark., March 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. In obedience to instructions from headquarters, Department of Kansas, the undersigned *resumes* command of the District of the Frontier, embracing the Indian Territory and the military post of Fort Smith, with headquarters at Fort Smith.

2. Commanders of brigades, regiments, detachments, batteries and posts, serving in the District of the Frontier, will report to these headquarters. Particular attention is called to General Order No. 29, War Department, series of 1862.

3. The following-named Staff officers are announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz.:

Maj. T. J. ANDERSON, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Capt. H. G. LORING, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, A. D. C.

Capt. R. J. HINTON, Second Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, A. D. C.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, A. D. C.

JAS. G. BLUNT, Maj.-Gen.

T. J. ANDERSON, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

There can be no donbt that Gen. BLUNT is both technically and equitably right in this matter. It will be amicably adjusted without doubt. The troops thus transferred consist of seven regiments of white troops, three batteries, and three colored regiments, veterans nearly all. There are no military operations of interest here. But few bushwhacking bands are to be found in this section. The activity of the "Mountain Feds," and the Kansas Cavalry thin them out.

The Third Wisconsin Cavalry have reënlisted as *veterans* and gone home. This regiment has done most invaluable service on the frontier. It has been in numberless skirmishes, and participated with distinguished gallantry in the two battles of Newtonia, also Neosho, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, capture of Van Buren, Honey Springs, and the captures of Perryville and Fort Smith. Portions of it have endured all the hard service in the Indian Territory, and participated in the many engagements which have been fought over its possession. They deserve an honorable welcome home.

Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS is in command of the Indian Brigade, a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and Capt. KAUFMAN's Howitzer Battery, with headquarters at Fort Gibson. The recent changes in the department and other reasons have combined together to impair the efficiency of his force. Much difficulty has been found in supplying this post and command. By the transfer of his trains Col. PHILLIPS has been almost denuded of transportation. The severe service and scarcity of forage have destroyed a large portion of his mules. During a late raid into the Choctaw and Chickasaw country he captured 100 head of oxen and steers, which he used in place of mules, sending forward the train to Fort Scott for supplies.

The Indian Brigade have made two successful movements south of the Arkansas, against the rebels under Gen. COOPER, MAXEY, and Cols. BAYLOR and STAND WAITIE. The last expedition was under Col. WATTLES, of the Second Regiment Indian Brigade, and consisted of the First and Third Regiments, the latter under Maj. FOREMAN; a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, under Maj. WILLETS, and a section of the Howitzer Battery, Capt. KAUFMAN. It left Fort Gibson on the 1st of February, marching south across the river. On the 5th, they reached Hillabee, Choctaw nation, 75 miles south of Gibson. That day, and the 6th, 7th and 8th, the command skirmished with the rebels, routing them and killing 50. On the 9th and 10th, the force moved in three columns directly south to Little River, in the Chickasaw nation, and on the 11th the whole command united. They found the enemy broken into small parties and completely demoralized. Our forces gave them no time to recover.

Maj. WILLETS, with the Fourteenth Kansas, had one quite brisk engagement, in which thirty rebels were killed. During this pursuit Maj. FOREMAN's forces killed 9, Capt. PHILLIPS' 10, Capt. JACOBS' 6. Twenty prisoners were taken.

On the 13th, had a brisk fight with a portion of COOPER's command on Middle Boggy. During the engagement 49 rebels were killed and left on the field, the enemy fleeing in disorder. They were pursued for a considerable distance by our cavalry. But few on our side injured. From the 14th to 17th ult. the command marched west toward Washita. Everywhere they found the rebels fleeing, some to the Witchita Mountains, and others towards Chihauhau. The rebel force, Texans and Choctaws, under Gens. MAXEY and COOPER, fled across Red River into Northern Texas. Col. BAYLOR, with his Texans, removed from Red River to Brazos.

From Washita Col. WATTLES returned to Fort Gibson, his ammunition being expended. The country was thoroughly scouted for eighty miles on the line of march. It is evident that the rebel Indians of the Seminole and Chickasaw nations have all fled South. Col. WATTLES returned to camp on the 27th, having during the entire trip subsisted men and animals from the country. The men levied on corn ground in hand-mills captured from the rebels.

It is reported that COOPER's advance has returned to Washita River, Choctaw nation, and that STAND WAITIE is scouting in the neighborhood of the Boggy. The Indians are nearly all desirous of returning to their allegiance. The Cuddoes serving in the Choctaw regiments desire to return. A council of Chickasaws, Cuddoes, Seminoles, and other Indian tribes who have been acting with the rebels, is to be held at Tishinigo for the purpose of considering the measures necessary to this end.

The Chocktaws hold a grand council on the 14th inst., at Scullyville, fifteen miles from this place, to which Gen. BLUNT is invited and will attend. It is expected that delegates will be present from nearly every township in the Chocktaw Territory. This nation, though the first Indian tribe to enter the Confederacy, and the first to raise troops for its army, are in a great degree heartily sick of their treachery. They desire to return. It is understood that they will elect delegates to send to Washington for the purpose of securing a renewal of their treaties.

A scout, just in from Sherman, Texas, reports all quiet in that vicinity. QUANTRELL, TODD and SI GORDON's murderous gangs are encamped in that vicinity. QUANTRELL still sports the uniform, &c., of a Major-General captured by him at Baxter's Spring from Gen. BLUNT. An active Union feeling prevails in that vicinity, and QUANTRELL was sent to crush the same. He has been pursuing the same murderous policy that he did on the border of Kansas. He is making preparations to move North, when the grass grows.

A good many deserters and citizens are coming in from Texas, taking the amnesty oath and enlisting in our regiments. Five Texans came in some days since at Fort Gibson. One of them was a well-known Union man, who has been in the bush for many months past. They desire authority to raise a regiment, which they assure us can be easily done.

The Arkansas River is very low and falling. This is very discouraging to the army, as the tedious land route makes it almost impossible to supply the army. Immense supplies are waiting below for transhipment to this place. Without an early rise the troops and citizens must suffer for supplies.

ALBERT PIKE, poet, orator, lawyer, rebel, brigadier and Indian agent, is said to be living within the Federal lines at Huntsville, south of Little Rock, in a most wretched and poverty stricken condition. The retribution of BENEDICT ARNOLD and AARON BURR has overtaken him. During the latter portion of his career as a rebel General, he was the victim of a most relentless persecution on the part of HINDMAN and HOLMES. He came out of that the *suspect* of the Confederates, and impoverished in purse, stricken in body and ruined in character, he finds himself once under the old flag, broken down and ruined.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 east Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Warerooms No. 753 Broadway.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE ON INSTALMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to all reeds, (melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $35 to $350 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as our Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.

G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

A. B. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Apr
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
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payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed be signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	——
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	——
IOWA	——	Milburne,	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$100 / 85	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., the United States side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship YAZOO, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	April 9
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	April 16

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CUNARD STEAMship OLYMPUS, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Cabin passage $80

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
One steamboat 168 ft. long by 29 ft. beam, 9½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft. long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
One steamboat 130 ft. long by 22½ ft. beam, 7½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 98 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE.—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

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ASTHMA CURED.

Immediate relief afforded, and a permanent cure effected. Apply personally or by letter to Dr. BOURDMAN, No. 514 Broadway.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-fifth the time than six bottles cure without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the equally valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of, whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FREDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston

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ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, (price a box to restore the month's sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1,) can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Postoffice. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 118 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be ob

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.—Subscribed Capital, two millions sterling, in 40,000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.

T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman, late of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Liverpool.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman. R. W. Ronald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD BARUCHSON, A. Baruchson & Co., Liverpool.
FRANCIS BOULT, Boult, English & Brandon, Liv'pool.
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WILLIAM SOUTHALL, Mellor & Southall, Liverpool.
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LIVERPOOL...GENERAL MANAGER...G. M. BROWN.
SUB-MANAGER.....WM. MATHISON.
LONDON.....MANAGER.....R. H. WILLIAMS.
GLASGOW.....MANAGER.....WM. BROWN.

The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, limited, having opened an Agency in New-York, under the management of Mr. GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, are now prepared to transact all descriptions of Exchange and Banking Business, between the United States and Great Britain, including purchases and sales of Bills of Exchange, Collections of Moneys, and of Dividends on Stocks and Bonds, and the conversion of Stocks and other Securities.

Credits will be granted for the purchase of goods in Europe, South America, and the East and West Indies. Also, circular letters of credit for the use of travelers.

Offices of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 67 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Capital account: £10 paid on 20,000 shares.....£200,000 Less calls not yet paid..... 1,524	£198,476	0 0
To premium received on reserved shares..	8,619	0 0
To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts.....	778,296	8 8
To Profit and Loss Account.....	19,234	18 11
	£1,004,626	7 7

Cr.

By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call.....	£146,323	11 8
By Bills of Exchange, Loans to Customers, other Securities, &c.	847,202	15 4
By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, Stamps, &c.....	4,368	12 5
By Preliminary Expenses	5,617	8 8
By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, Income Tax, &c.....	7,113	19 6
	£1,004,626	7 7

Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the three Establishments, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax.....	£7,113	19 6
To Rebate on Bills not due, at 6 per cent..	6,200	8 3
To Dividend of 5s. per Share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax.....	5,000	0 0
	£18,314	7 9
To Written off Preliminary Expenses.....	1,372	0 0
To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz. Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares..... £6,747		
Proportion of Surplus Profits, as provided by Deed of Settlement 50/-	7,241	0 0
Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, new Account.....	326	11 2
	£27,853	18 11

Cr.

By Profit to 31st December, 1863.....	£19,234	18 11
By Premium received on 2,873 Reserved Shares.....	8,619	0 0
	£27,853	18 11

E. and O. E. T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman,
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.

We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.

HARMOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES,
GEO. McCORQUODALE, } Auditors.

At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1864:

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £2 per share, and on payment of a deposit of £5 per share."

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD,
Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of these classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but on the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second M'tge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864.

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track on such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Such decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, so far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,500,000 of stock; $2,750,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,766,000 out of $5,16.,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,528,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.

Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 2 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand sts., on MONDAY, April the 11th. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862.....	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863.....	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums.....		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments.....		$2,362,942 02
Losses paid during the year ..$1,621,150 50		
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes.....	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.....	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862.....	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies.....		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided.....	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864.....	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital.....		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue.....		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
If this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent.. and on new Stock 10 per Cent.....		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent.. making the total dividend for the year paid o Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes.....		1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.....		255,000 00
Undivided Balance.....		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks.....	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities.....	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand.....	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes.....	1,413,676 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company.....	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets.....	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER. } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of Scrip, at the end of each year, return in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon oyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this company constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R., CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.

E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTors and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. CONU, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.	

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 Wall-street,
New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,

are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us,

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding these certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT U. BOYD, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 58 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 2, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed March 18, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1887.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of paymen's.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 22, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date. returns Daily. GARRIT HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences April 1, 1864.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE —THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 139 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays), from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1863.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Counc